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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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12 DECEMBER 1986

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LI PENG ON SELECTION, SUPERVISION OF CHINESE STUDENTS ABROAD

Beijing ZHONGGUO GAODENG JIAOYU [CHINA'S HIGHER EDUCATION] in Chinese
No 7, 13 Jul 86 pp 2-6

[Article by Li Peng [2621 7720], Minister in Charge of the State Education Commission: "Some Issues Concerning the Reform and Development of Higher Education"]

[Excerpt] III. Improving and Strengthening the Selection and Supervision of Chinese Students Going Abroad for Study

For several years, China has sent many students abroad or allowed students to travel abroad through their own financing. Overall results have been good as students learn foreign advanced technology and management and become scientists and specialists. The vast majority of these students love our socialist fatherland and bring international recognition to China as they have excelled in their studies and made outstanding contributions in their respective fields. By devoting themselves to reconstruction programs upon returning from abroad, more and more have become well established in their careers and become leaders in the educational or research units to which they belong. Practice has shown that sending students abroad in various ways accords fully with our open policy and completely suits the requirements of the four modernizations. Therefore we must hold to this policy for the indefinite future, contrary to rumors that the government will change or terminate it. These rumors serve only to mislead the people.

Certain problems, however, do exist regarding the selection and supervision of students sent abroad. The most important are that the present plan to send students abroad does not adequately meet the needs of China's reconstruction, and that supervision over these students is inadequate. We must arrive at realistic solutions for these problems by formulating policies and measures from the basis of an overall review of experience. To be specific: students sent abroad must be those needed by China's four modernizations program, who meet China's production, scientific research, and personnel training needs, so as to enable us to solve problems in research and production and increase our capacity to train advanced, specialized personnel. The work of sending people to study abroad should aim at the following: students must be sent on a need basis, quality control must be exercised, and there must be unanimity of learning and application. Then, upon completion of their studies abroad, returning students should be given the opportunity to apply what they have learned without undue pressure so as to contribute to the reconstruction of the fatherland.

Many of our institutions of higher education are now capable of training graduate students, such that from now on, training of graduate students should for the most part be done here in China. State selection of students for study abroad, therefore, should focus predominantly on advanced students and scholars. We will not send undergraduate students abroad, except for those studying languages or other specialized subjects. Our government may establish joint doctoral programs with foreign universities to enable us not only to absorb advanced foreign technology but also to more rapidly recruit and train scientists and specialists domestically.

We must establish stricter ideological requirements for our students abroad. Emphasis must be placed upon their pursuit of patriotism and communist education, and besides studying diligently, they must be encouraged to devote themselves to our reconstruction, so that they can become engaged in relevant programs upon returning. We must settle the students more suitably upon their return and, in addition, help them to understand the domestic situation and policies that the party has set forth. In the meantime, the students can be encouraged to learn from their predecessors who upon returning from abroad had much more difficulty launching their careers. And they can be encouraged to work with colleagues in their units to create new conditions and carry out tasks.

Sending students abroad with private financing is another means to train and develop personnel that we should pursue. We must treat these students the same as we do state-supported students: we must show them the same concern and see that they enjoy the same living and study conditions.

CSO: 4005/68

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LIAOWANG VIEWS 'ADMINISTRATIVE INTERFERENCE'

HK240513 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 36, 8 Sep 86 p 33

[Commentary: "Effect a Radical Cure of 'The Disease of Administrative Interference'"]

[Text] China's first enterprise to be given a specific grace period to consolidate before being declared bankrupt, has managed to avoid bankruptcy. This is a gratifying piece of news. But, after carefully reading the news, we can but ponder further how to approach the point at issue. If the enterprise "fails to save a desperate situation" and really goes broke, what responsibility should the "mothers-in-law" who interfered with and brought enterprise down bear in such a situation? If in the future "mothers-in-law" who suffered from "the disease of administrative interference" have a relapse and start to interfere with the enterprise again, who can guarantee that this recovered factory will not repeat the tragedy of being on the verge of bankruptcy?

"The Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic Structure" adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee explicitly points out: The enterprise should be truly turned into a relatively independent producer and handler of socialist commodities, that is independent and responsible for its own profit and loss. This is the orientation of reform. If an enterprise acts according to this decision, but still suffers losses and goes bankrupt due to its incapability, it has only itself to blame. If an enterprise suffers losses and goes bankrupt due mainly to interference imposed by higher administrative authorities, as in the case of Wuhan Radio Factory No 3, how can we ask the daughter-in-law alone to drink the bitter wine brewed by her "mother-in-law"? Today as a bankruptcy law is about to be promulgated, it is very natural for people to raise this question.

It is not our intention to say that interference by government and administrative departments in the way enterprises are run can be discarded completely. Interference in terms of macroeconomic control, by using indirect means of economic levels, and in line with economic laws and legal procedures is still necessary. The point at present is that blind and unauthorized interference has reached epidemic proportions and become a disease. It can affect the economic results of an enterprise in slight cases and cause the enterprise to go broke in serious cases. Here lies the gravity of the problem.

China has carried out a highly centralized and unified planned commodity economy for quite some time, in which administrative means have become the principal measures to lead economic work. Here lies the root cause of the epidemic multiplication of "administrative interference disease." As an effect of the disease, an extremely abnormal phenomenon between leading departments and enterprises has emerged: Those in responsibility have not done any solid work, while those who have done practical work cannot take charge of a department or enterprise. Those who have the decisionmaking power in their hands do not assume any responsibility for the fate of their enterprises, and those who run risks for the fate of enterprises do not have any power to make decisions. Some administrative department leaders without production knowledge and unfamiliar with enterprise affairs, assigned impractical tasks and set impractical output targets for enterprises while sitting in their offices making arbitrary "decisions," and thus making the enterprises confused and exhausted. When an enterprise has bad luck, suffers losses, and even goes broke, they will beat the enterprise on the "buttocks" using their "birches" and investigate and affix "leadership responsibility" to their subordinates. Consequently, when anything happens, enterprise leaders dare not take independent responsibility and they immerse themselves in reporting to their higher-ups for instructions, and act according to the latter's facial expression. If people lead production with this mental outlook, how can they talk about bringing prosperity to the enterprises?

Leaders of some administrative departments think that as "mothers-in-law," not to meddle in enterprise operations signifies an abandonment of authority and dereliction of duty. They are always worried about the enterprises, thinking that if they do not meddle in the affairs of enterprises, the latter will be "off the rails". They are reluctant to abandon the right to interfere. Sometimes they did delegate some decisionmaking power to their subordinates but immediately withdrew it. There are still some leading comrades who seek private gain by abusing their power to interfere, picking up crumbs from the enterprises, and "moving troops" as they please. This kind of interference is most harmful and counterproductive. It is not tolerated by party discipline and state laws and must, among other things, be cured once and for all.

"The disease of administrative interference" is a chronic and stubborn disease. To effect a radical cure, it will not do to use the method of treating the head when the head aches and treating the foot when the foot hurts. Similarly it will not be sufficient to only take limited power-expansion measures. Only when the old management system is reformed can this chronic and stubborn disease be cured. The task of utmost importance at present is to reform the management system under which no distinction is made between the functions of government and those of the enterprise, to change the functions of administrative and management departments, and to remove administrative companies, transfer their personnel, and if necessary suspend their financial allocations. In addition, efforts should also be made to introduce the use of legal means in managing economic activities so that the enterprises' economic interests are protected by law and people contracting "administrative

interference disease" will find no way to interfere even if they want to. Those who have arbitrarily interfered with and brought losses to enterprises should be investigated and held legally responsible, so that they also may taste the bitter wine they brewed. Otherwise, the desired results cannot be attained.

As early as 1980, in his speech "On Reform of the Party and State Leadership System," Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "Our leading organs at various levels have taken charge of many matters that they cannot and should not handle, or cannot handle efficiently. These matters could have been easily handled by the enterprises, institutions, and communities at grass-roots level, provided we had proper rules and regulations and they acted according to the principles of democratic centralism. Difficulties have arisen from the custom of referring all these things to leading organs and central departments of the party and government. No one is so versatile that he can take on any number of complex and unfamiliar jobs. This can be said to be one of the main causes of the bureaucracy peculiar to us today."

An enterprise has its own independent operational laws. Since cadres and workers are familiar with their enterprises, so long as they are entrusted with responsibility, authority, and benefit, they can run their enterprises completely well with full responsibility. Even if some problems crop up, they will be able to solve them with concerted efforts. There is no need for the "mothers-in-law" to take the enterprise's jobs into their own hands. That the Wuhan Radio Factory No 3 managed to break through the "line of death" is a most convincing proof.

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CSO: 4005/092

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO ON MASSES, LEADERS AS MAKERS OF HISTORY

HK230707 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 86 p 3

[Article by Zhu Maxim [2612 7456 9515]: "A Brief Talk on the Implication of 'The Masses of the People Are the Makers of History'"]

[Text] Following "On the Making of History and Other Questions," Comrade Li Shu has published "More on the Making of History and Other Questions" (GUANGMING RIBAO 31 Jul 86 p 3), in which he persists in his view that "the masses of people are the makers of history" is an erroneous topic violating the original meaning of classical writers and the principle of historical materialism. The reason Comrade Li Shu's view is rather difficult for comrades of the academic circles to accept lies perhaps in the fact that Comrade Li Shu's understanding of this topic departs from its correct implication. Hence, his wrong judgment on the topic. I would like to air some of my preliminary views in discussion with Comrade Li Shu and other comrades who are interested in this topic.

1. No Contradictions Exist Between the Two Formulations

There is no conflict between the formulation "the masses of people are the makers of history" and "it is the people who are the makers of their own history," as Marx put it ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol I p 603). These two formulations aim at different issues in answer to the question that mankind "makes history" from different theoretical layers, but logically, no contradictions exist between them.

How should we understand the implication of the statement that "it is the people who are the makers of their own history"? We may understand it from various angles. One explanation focuses on the question of who is included in the "people" making history. The term "people" covers a rather wide range, referring largely to all people. "People" may be classified in various ways, the most usual classification being the division between the leaders and the masses. Based on the inference of formal logic, as leaders and the masses are all included in the people, both the leaders and the masses are "makers of history." This is the basic concept to which Comrade Li Shu adheres in both his articles. At the same time, he further believes that the Marxists of the 19th century headed by Plekhanov, stressed that "the masses of people

are makers of history," while the Russian populists stressed that "heroes are the makers of history," and that the two disputing parties committed the same mistake of "sticking to their arguments and suffering from one-sidedness and non-conformity with facts."

As both the masses and heroes are the "makers of history," was the debate between the Russian Marxists and the populists insignificant? No. The essence of the debate between the Russian Marxists and the populists was not the question of whether to acknowledge that the masses and the heroes were performing in the same historical arena, but who took the main and the start role in the play; and this is the question of who, between the masses and the heroes, are the "masters of history" referred to by Comrade Fan Wenlan. That is dealing with the question from another angle under the premise that the general topic "The People Are Makers of Their Own History" is acknowledged. The regret is that neither Plekhanov nor the populists explained the essence of their debate as accurately as we do today. The editor of "A History of the CPSU" published in 1959 was aware of this and corrected the rather confusing generalization of the older generation of Soviet scholars on Plekhanov and others' concepts, and changed the statement "The masses of people are the makers of history" to "it is the people who are the genuine makers of history" ("A History of the CPSU," p 24). This revision more accurately expresses the implication of the statement that "the masses of people are the makers of history," stressing the leading role of the masses of the people in making history on the one hand; on the other it leaves some leeway for individuals' roles in history. However, the statement that "the masses of people are the makers of history" has never had the implication Comrade Li Shu believes, namely that the masses are the makers of the "entire history" and completely dispelling individuals' roles in making history.

The formulation that "the masses of people are the makers of history" not only answers the question that mankind "are makers of history" from another angle--namely, who "are the genuine decisive forces of history," under the premise of acknowledging the general topic that "it is the people who are the makers of their own history"--but, making a comparison in theoretical layers, the formulation that "the masses of people are the makers of history" stands on a higher plane than the formulation that "it is the people themselves who are makers of history." The reason lies precisely in the fact that there are differences between these two formulations regarding the implication of "making history."

The formulation that "it is the people themselves who are makers of history" refers to concrete history, such as the history of the Chinese nation, the history of the Russian nation, and the history of the French nation. The "people" referred to in this formulation are also specific, including both the leaders and the masses, and the leaders and the masses may be classified based on economic status and class origin. An integrated history of a nation could not be formed if it is separated from any part of the people in the concrete history. Because of the differences in political, economic, and cultural interests, in the course of people "making history," such a history will come under the effects of accidental as well as inevitable factors,

namely, the effects of factors of the law governing the progress of events, such a history is always very specific regarding the intervention of accidental factors, including the details in which history moves in zigzags and roundabout ways easily understandable to ordinary people.

The history referred to in the formulation that "the masses of people are the makers of history" is one in the sense of the history of social development, which is abstract, reflecting only the general law governing the development of human society, dispensing the zigzags and roundabout ways in the details of a specific history and the accidental nature of history; therefore, such a history does not include all the essence of history. When we say, "the masses of people are the makers of history," we only affirm that the people decide the major trend and orientation of history in the course of their making history, but they cannot decide historical details. Therefore, the formulation that "the masses of people are the makers of history" is to affirm the historical role of the masses at a higher philosophical plane, namely at the supreme theoretical layer.

2. The So-Called "Three Errors" Are Groundless

Because Comrade Li Shu distorts the accurate implication of the formulation that "the masses of people are the makers of history," believing them to be the makers of "the entire history," (the "three errors" referring to Li's article) he mentions are also groundless.

To my mind, the logical inference of the topic that "the masses of people are the makers of history" is correct, because the topic of the entire process of inference does not exceed the general sphere of the question of the basis of "people making history." The first precondition refers to the necessary conditions for making history, namely the basis for making history; and the second precondition refers to the question of who has founded such a basis, and the answer is the masses of people. Under these two preconditions, the implication of the final conclusion that "the masses of people are the makers of history" can only be the formulation that the masses are the basis in making history, namely, they are the final decisive forces in the making of history. The accurate expression is that the masses "are the genuine makers of history." Now, Comrade Li Shu changes the meaning of the final conclusion into the formulation that the masses are the makers of the "entire history," then goes on to say that this inference is wrong and does not hold water.

Second, it is also groundless to say that the formulation that "the masses of people are the makers of history" commits the error of [word indistinct] the "individual's role in history." From Plekhanov to "A Concise History of the CPSU (Bolshevik)" (reflecting Stalin's views) and "A History of the CPSU, all dialectically look upon the roles of the masses and the heroes in history is affirmed. In his talk with German writer Emil Ludwig, Stalin put it explicitly: "Marxism denies not a bit the role of outstanding personalities, or to say, denies not a bit people making history." ("Collected Works of Stalin," Vol 13 p 94) Comrade Li Shu distorts the implication of the formulation, saying that because the masses of people are the makers of the "complete history," an inevitable logical conclusion is that the formulation is erroneous in negating individuals' roles in history.

And third, it does not hold water to say that "the masses of people are the makers of history" will lead to demanding them to bear responsibility for "the rights or wrongs in history." As mentioned above, the formulation that "the masses of people are the makers of history" is referred to at a higher theoretical layer, and its accurate implication refers to the major trends and orientation in history, which the masses decide in their activities of making history, but not all specific details in history. Superficially, those rulers were overlords of society, and the specific details in history were often related with the historical activities of the rulers, and naturally the rights and wrongs in a specific history was directly related with the historical activities of the rulers. When the rulers were capable of reflecting the demands of the times, representing the interests of the advanced classes and social groups, and promoting social development, they were rendering meritorious services, and were regarded as heroes; otherwise, they would become sinners in history. Therefore, we can see that the merits and sins, the rights and wrongs in history are referred to specific history, directing at the conducts of rulers. However, the "demands of the times, the interests of the advanced classes and social groups" as criteria to weigh the merits or sins of rulers are often inseparable from the historical activities of the masses. Generally speaking, the historical activities of the masses demonstrated the interests and demands of the advanced classes and social groups, as well as the demands of the times, and the major trends and orientation of historical development. The criteria for weighing the merits or sins of rulers are precisely the essences involved in the formulation that "the masses of the people are the makers of history." Comrade Li Shu has failed to separate issues of "historical rights and wrongs" in specific history from the theoretical exploration of the decisive role of the masses in history, confusing issues of different theoretical layers, drawing a conclusion by means of simple formal logical inference, and in turn criticizing the original topic as erroneous with such a conclusion, which I cannot agree to.

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CSO: 4005/092

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO ON ENGELS' APPROACH TO MARXISM

HK010205 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Sep 86 p 5

[Article by Guo Qingshi [6753 1987 0099]: "Engels' Scientific Attitude Toward Marxism"]

[Excerpts] Frederick Engels fought for the cause of the proletariat for half of a century. Not only did he make great contributions to the establishment of Marxist theory but he also waged brilliant struggles to defend Marxism. During his lifetime, Engels carried out more struggles against bogus socialism of every description than any other people did. He hit back hard for sure at all slander and attacks on Marxism. However, he made serious self-criticism of his and his great friend's work with an extremely strict scientific approach and at the same time, he also urged people to take a scientific attitude toward Marxism.

In his "Anti-Duhring," when talking about the great thinkers of the 18th century and their predecessors, Engels pointed out: They all "were not able to go beyond the limits imposed on them by their own epoch." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, p 57) Later on, in his "Dialectics of Nature," he said: "We can only know under the conditions of our epoch and as far as these allow." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, p 562) In other words, Engels held that the knowledge of the people, including himself and Marx's, was similarly restricted by the epoch, scientific and cultural developments, and other conditions. In his 1866 "Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of Classic German Philosophy," a basic Marxist work which systematically deals with the principles of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, he brilliantly and explicitly pointed out: People will realize that all knowledge they have mastered inevitably has its limitations; the environment where the knowledge is obtained presents a restriction to the knowledge; and truths are relative in meaning and the understanding which is considered in conformity with the truths today contains dormant errors which are to surface in future.

In the early 1848 edition of the "Manifesto of the Communist Party" there is a conclusion like this: "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles." This is a judgment made when mankind had still no knowledge of the primitive form of society. Since then, with the

publication of the work of A. Hexthausen who, as time went by, discovered and depicted the common ownership of land in surviving Russian communes, the work by G. L. Maurer which proved the existence of primitive forms of society in various places from India to Ireland, and of L. H. Morgan's important work "Primitive Communities" in London in 1877, the knowledge of mankind in primeval communities has significantly been expanded. In accordance with these latest achievements in the historical science, in interpreting the above judgment of the "Manifesto" in his work "Socialism: Utopian and Scientific" published in 1880, Engels said: "All previous history, with the exception of that in a primitive state, has been a history of class struggles." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, p 423) In the preface to the German edition of 1883 of the "Manifesto," the limiting clause "ever since the dissolution of the primitive communal ownership of land" was added before this conclusion. In the subsequent editions of the "Manifesto," Engels explained this point in the form of footnotes. Morgan discovered and proved the material conception of history in another way. His book "Primitive Communities" attracted the special attention of Marx and Engels. Marx carefully read the book to the finish and made detailed abstracts and remarks while reading it. Using some of Morgan's conclusions, practical materials, and Marx's remarks on Morgan's work, Engels wrote "The Origin of the Family, Private Property, and the State" in 1844. This Marxist basic work is clear proof that Marxism has continuously absorbed the outstanding cultural achievements of mankind, further enriching and developing itself.

As early as 1872, the two draftsmen of the "Manifesto" clearly said that the document contained something "incomplete" and "out-of-date." They pointed out that in the 25 years after the publication of the "Manifesto," with the development of big industries and of the political party organizations of the working class and with the practical experience of the February Revolution of 1848, in particular, the Paris Commune, some points in the "Manifesto" should be written in a way different from how they were treated previously.

In 1884 when Y.E. Paprits of Russia, said to Engels that she was ready to translate his early work "The Outline of Critique of Political Economy," Engels told her that he felt greatly honored by her readiness to translate his work and at the same time, he said: "I am clearly aware that it has now become completely outmoded and moreover, not only are there many shortcomings in it but there are also lots of errors. I am afraid it will generate more misunderstandings than benefits. ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 36, p 172) In February 1886, in the preface he prepared for the American edition of "The Conditions of the British Working Class," he said: "As far as Britain is concerned, many of the conditions described in the book have become things of the past." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 21, p 292) Because of the delay of publication of the book, this preface was later carried at the back of the book as an "appendix."

Moreover, Engels said in very explicit terms that there were times when he and Marx made mistakes. In the 1890's when he once again discussed the Revolution of 1848 in Europe, Engels said that at that time he and Marx considered that the decisive battle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie had begun and as a result, the proletariat would win victory. Coming straight to the

point, Engels said: History has proved that we were wrong. "Our views at that time were nothing but an illusion." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 22, p 595) He went on to say: "History has clearly shown that the economic development of Continent Europe at that time had not become so mature that the capitalist mode of production could be eradicated;" capitalism "still has a great capacity to expand," and the working class itself was not yet mature enough to achieve social transformation and political domination. ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 22, pp 597, 598, 600) He pointed out, in a situation of widespread prosperity, that is to say, when the productive forces in the capitalist society are vigorously developing at a rate generally permitted by the limits of capitalist relations, a genuine proletarian revolution is out of the question.

Engels himself took a strict scientific attitude toward his and Marx's works and also urged people to regard Marxism as an object of study and to earnestly and objectively study it before applying it. Engels was opposed to the practices of oversimplifying and deifying and blindly copying and reciting Marx' and his works.

In the 1880's, there emerged a tendency to regard Marxism as dogma in the United States. In his letters to two activists of the international and American labor movement, he repeatedly criticized their mistakes and stressed that his and Marx' theories were a guide to action rather than a dogma for people to swallow without pondering as a tenet. He pointed out: The practice of "regarding theory as dogma that should be thoroughly recited from memory and mechanically repeated" will not solve any problems, "like the incantations of magicians or the prayers of Catholics. The practice of regarding Marxism as dogma violated the fundamental tenets and basic spirit of Marxism.

Engels stressed that his and Marx' theories were creative and living ones rather than something immutable and rigid. As he saw it, Marxism is a theory that constantly develops with the development of the objective world and the creation and accumulation of experience in the workers movements and in the course of continuously finding solutions to various urgent problems confronting the proletariat in its struggles for emancipation.

As the theoretical manifestation of the movement for the working class to achieve emancipation, Marxism has come into being in line with the needs of the development of the workers movement. At first in his "Communist Principles," Engels summarized the theory he and Marx established into "a theory on the conditions for the emancipation of the proletariat." The conditions for the emancipation of the proletariat gradually became mature in the capitalist system. In 1884, in their "Manifesto," the two authors said that what their principles expounded was the conditions, process, and the ultimate general results of the proletarian movement. "These principles merely express, in general terms, actual relations springing from an existing class struggle, from a historical movement going on under our very eyes." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 1, p 264) In 1872, in

his "On Housing Problems," Engels summed up socialist theory as "practical socialist is the correct recognition of the various aspects of the capitalist mode of production." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 2, p 550) In the course of debating with Durhing in 1876, he summed up socialist theory as "primarily the product of the recognition, on the one hand, of the class antagonisms prevailing in modern society between proprietors and nonproprietors, between capitalist and wage-workers, and on the other, of the anarchy ruling in production." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, p 56) Marx and Engels applied dialectical materialism and historical materialism in studying the various aspects of capitalist society, thus bringing to light the ultimate historical fate of the capitalist mode of production and reaching a scientific conclusion that socialism is bound to replace capitalism. Their observation and study of the class status of nonproprietors enabled them to devine the historic world missions of the proletariat.

In the 18th century, about 300 years after the birth of capitalism, with the invention of machines and the rise of big industries, capitalist household industries gave way to machinery industries and hence, capitalism entered an epoch of overall development. The capitalist system itself has its own historical process of emergence, development, maturity, and extinction. Of course, people's understanding of the system cannot be accomplished in one stroke. With the development of capitalism, the exposure of the contradictions of capitalism, and the launching of workers movements, there emerged Marxism. Engels pointed out: Mankind knows history and society only after the latter has developed and its understanding can always be just approximate to the real development. Therefore, he paid close attention to and carefully studied the variations of the development of the capitalist mode of production and explored and studied from time to time new phenomena, new situations, new tendencies, and new problems. In his later years just when capitalism was moving to the stage of monopoly capitalism, Engels observed and studied the formation of monopoly organizations, the expansion of the role of exchanges, the increase of capital export, the strengthening of state economic activities, and other new phenomena and wrote down the new conclusions which he drew therefrom in some of his and Marx' works which were subsequently published in the form of second-edition introductions, prefaces and introductions, enlarged editions or footnotes. In studying the works of Marx and Engels, more often than not, some readers paid exclusive attention to reading the main bodies of their works and neglected reading or did not carefully read what they wrote down later. This is indeed a great loss.

Engels maintained: The objective world, including nature and human society, is in a process of constant development and change and there are no ultimate, absolute, and holy things in it. He stressed that his and Marx' theories just opened a way of understanding the process and answering and solving tasks raised by practice and history and they did not and could not terminate and exhaust the recognition of truth. As early as the publication of the first volume of "Das Kapital," Engels said that Marx regarded economic laws just as the product of a given stage of historical development and the expression of the conditions for the existence of a certain transitional social formation rather than eternal truths. Later on in criticizing Duhring's "final and ultimate truths," he pointed out: Anyone who sets out in the scientific

sphere, including the realm of social sciences, "to hunt down final and ultimate truths, genuine, absolutely immutable truths, will bring home little, apart from platitudes and banalities of the sorriest kind." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, p 129)

Marx and Engels invariably took an extremely serious attitude toward the future socialist society and refused to predict its concrete developments. They always stressed that the future society could only be created by later generations in the light of their practice. Engels held that later generations would be wiser than he. When the first volume of "Das Kapital" was published, Engels said: Marx is a consistent revolutionary rather than a prophet. The task he set on himself is to show, through the study of the economy, that the capitalist society carries within itself a higher level of social formation and socialism is the historical inevitable outcome of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, rather than to evolve a perfect, social system. He only made most general statements on future social changes. Anyone who wants to seek from here "the secret theory and panacea of genuine socialism" or to get from here "the exact picture of the lasting kingdom of communism," will be entirely off base. ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 16, p 243)

With regard to socialist society, Marx and Engels noticed the general trend of social development and the basic characteristics of the future society just from their criticism of the old world. The founders of Marxism never encountered practical and theoretical problems cropping up in socialist construction. Naturally they never discussed, much less developed any propositions about them. If we rigidly adhere to seeking ready solutions to the practical problems arising in today's socialist construction from the works of Marx and Engels instead of regarding Marxism as a guide and method in studying practical problems, we will be unable to forge ahead. Some of their expositions in this regard if any are inferences they made 90 years and even 100 years or more ago in accordance with their knowledge and understanding of the capitalist society in those years. One hundred years have passed since then and things have greatly changed in this world. Some of their conclusions are not necessarily commensurate with the realities in the present-day world. For example, the conclusion that socialism will eliminate commodity production has proved to be infeasible and should therefore be revised. If Marx and Engels were around in the realities of socialism, they could have long ago replaced their former inferences with new conclusions. Today if we still rigidly stick to and use this conclusion of Marx and Engels to approach our current real life, this will surely lead us to an erroneous conclusion hindering the historical development of society. In building socialism, the fields left by the founders of Marxism for their successors to explore are quite vast and the problems they should answer and solve are many. Today's Marxists can accomplish much more in this regard. Enriching and developing Marxism and infusing fresh vigor into it through the practice in socialist revolution and construction is the sacred duty and important historic mission entrusted by the times on us.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PAPER CITES IMPORTANCE OF FOSTERING WORK ETHIC

OW181430 Beijing XINHUA in English 1137 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, 18 October (XINHUA)--The promotion of the work ethic is an important element in building a culturally and ideologically advanced socialist society, said a commentator in today's ECONOMIC DAILY.

The work ethic, the article explained, is a rudimentary requirement that the society must demand all occupational personnel, including leading officials, to observe.

"It should be stressed in all trades and professions, including communist party and government institutions," the article said.

Recently, Chinese newspapers have run articles criticizing some unusual phenomena such as hospitals rejecting peasants, taxi drivers asking exorbitant prices and other poor services.

The commentary attributed these phenomena, which violate the work ethic, to the ignorance of the importance of ethics education by leaders and the egalitarian practice which does not link one's attitude toward customers with his income.

Now, as the ongoing economic reform aiming to abolish egalitarianism goes ahead, responsibility systems of various kinds for all trades are being established. This will create a fine environment for improving occupational ethics, the paper said.

But the most important thing is to work out specific and strict codes on the work ethic for every profession, according to which employees should be rewarded or punished. "Every unit must put an end to lip service of the work ethic," the article said.

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CSO: 4000/046

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NANFANG RIBAO ON OPENING CULTURAL DOMAIN

HK251207 Guangzhou NANGANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Yan Jiaqi, director of the Political Science Institute of the China Academy of Social Sciences: "Significance of a Fully Opened Cultural Domain to China's Modernization"]

[Text] The "Guangzhou Cultural Development Strategy Initiative" suggests that Guangzhou City, in its cultural development, must persist in fully opening up to the outside world and must keep in line with the need to vigorously develop the socialist commodity economy. These two principles are of great importance to the whole country. In order to fulfill the goal of socialist modernization, China must fully open its cultural domain and ensure that the country's cultural development will keep in line with the need to develop the socialist commodity economy. Here I would like to talk about four issues, focusing on the process of "overall opening up of the cultural field."

Change in China's 'Self-evaluation'

A man may have his evaluation of others and himself. Similarly, a state may have its evaluation of other states and itself. China's "self-evaluation" as reflected by Chinese traditional culture asserted that China was the "center of the world," a country occupying a "central position." This "self-evaluation" of China began to change after China's defeat in the "Opium War" in 1842. The country began to admit that it was no longer the "center of the world" and that the West had a lead over it in the scientific and technological field. So a "Westernization Movement" was launched to assimilate foreign science and technology. Chinese traditional culture, however, continued to make every effort to resist the spread of foreign culture. "Chinese learning for the essential principles, Western learning for the practical applications," was a slogan that China put forth to resist foreign culture while acknowledging its backwardness in science and technology. Although China no longer regarded itself as the center of the world, it insisted that it was the "center of the world" in the cultural field except for science and technology and that Chinese culture was superior to Western culture.

Marxism was gradually shaped into a Chinese version after it was introduced into China in the 20th century. China was more and more clearly conscious that it was no longer the "cultural center of the world." But it still wished to become the "ideological center of the world." The criticism against the so-called "modern revisionism" before and during the "Great Cultural Revolution" was inseparable from China's traditional cultural conception embodying its wish to become the "ideological center of the world" and the "revolutionary center of the world."

Therefore, as a matter of fact, China had still refused to admit 10 years ago, by the end of the "Great Cultural Revolution" that it was merely an ordinary member of the international community. China on the one hand was intoxicated with the idea that it had a "long history," a "vast territory and abundant resources," a "large population," and the "most revolutionary" thought in the world; and, on the other hand, it made every effort to hide its inferiority complex which had resulted from the country's underdeveloped economy. In fact, China was stubbornly resisting an overall opening-up process in the cultural field.

Thus we can say that the evolution of China's "self-evaluation" underwent three stages, namely, from the concept of being the "center of the world" to that of being the "cultural center of the world," and then to that of being "ideological center of the world" or the "revolutionary center of the world." The introduction of the "overall opening-up process in the cultural field" at this moment marks another extremely profound change in China's "self-evaluation." China has begun to realize that it must play in real earnest the role of an ordinary member of the world international community.

How Does Contemporary China Resist Alien Culture?

Contemporary China is a "people's republic" and the dominant ideology of contemporary China is "Marxism." However, neither "republic" nor "Marxism" are original Chinese products, but things introduced from foreign countries. And all this imported ideology and culture has finally been shaped into its Chinese version after a tortuous process.

The Chinese version of "republic" has actually distorted the two most important features of "republic." The first feature of the "people's republic" is the people's congress as the organ of state power and the National People's Congress as the organ of supreme state power. Although this has been laid down in the Constitution, this does not reflect China's real politics. During the "Great Cultural Revolution" in particular, supreme state power was seized by a few individuals or even by a single man. The second feature of the "people's republic" is that nobody can hold the state's supreme administrative power with a lifelong tenure. In the first 30 years after the founding of the PRC, as party work was not well separated from government administration, the supreme administrative power of the state was actually held by the party's paramount leader. Such supreme power held in the hands of an individual was neither divisible nor transferable. And this is the

very basic feature of China's political structure over the past several thousand years. Of course, some progress has been made in the above two aspects since the beginning of the 1980's. The 1982 constitution has clearly defined the limited tenure of office for the head of state and the head of government. But the phenomena of unseparated party work and government administration and highly centralized power still remain.

Marxism is also "alien culture" to China. Having been imported into China, Marxism gained an unchallenged position in guiding the Chinese revolution. The victory of the Chinese revolution was won under the guidance of Marxism. However, as soon as Marxism became the dominant ideology, China's traditional culture began to persistently encroach upon it. For example, we have mistaken "egalitarianism," an ideology arising from the small-scale peasant economy, for "equality under Marxism"; and have regarded the traditional political culture of China, for example, the practices of "being sensitive to the people's feelings," "being glad to accept good advice," and "being adept at personal management," as "democracy under Marxism." In fact, the "Marxism" that we are talking about and which many "quoters" are repeatedly quoting today contains many elements that go counter to Marxism's scientific spirit. In the proper sense, science means theory which can modify itself whenever it fails to explain new problems emerging in actual life. In the field of science, no works of any scientist can be taken as an idol for "worship." And our "Marxism" has remained a closed ideological system for a long time. If the doctrine of "Chinese learning for the essential principles, Western learning for practical applications" was a "theory" used to resist alien culture in the history of modern China, then the "theory of the acme of Marxism" was the "theory" to resist alien culture and the opening-up process in the 1960's. Today, this "theory" has assumed a new form. Under the pretext of "defending the purity of Marxism," some people are defending all kinds of feudal culture that they label as "Marxism" on the one hand and, on the other, trying to reject fine cultural achievements which are part of human civilization and classified as "non-Marxism" or even "anti-Marxism." We can say that the slogan of "defending the purity of Marxism" is a refurbished version of the doctrine of "Chinese learning for essential principles, Western learning for the practical applications" in contemporary China.

How Should We Deal With All Kinds of Non-Marxist Ideologies and Theories in the 'Overall Opening-up Process in the Cultural Field'?

What is Marxism? Marxism is the theory of the conditions for the emancipation of the proletariat. In mankind's ideological culture, we have, as well as Marxism, all kinds of ideologies relating to natural science, social science, arts, and religion, as well as all kinds of rationalistic and irrationalistic ideologies. As a kind of science, Marxism of course cannot cover all scientific fields. When we are classifying all the ideologies of mankind, we must first of all classify them according to their range of application, rather than label in an oversimplified way all ideologies and theories other than Marxism as "non-Marxism." The term "Non-Marxism" denotes all thought and ideologies other than Marxism that deal with the same area of study as Marxism does. In fact, not only the theories of natural science

are regarded as scientific theories "other than Marxism" but many theories of social science are also regarded as scientific theories "other than Marxism" since they have different [word indistinct] of study. All these theories are a component part of mankind's spiritual civilization. In political science, the theories on "the relationship between law and freedom" and on the "balance of power" are scientific ones. "Freedom means the right to do everything that is allowed by the law"; "in order to prevent abuse of power, it is necessary to restrict power with another power." All these views were put forth by neither Marx nor Engels. But they are views of great value to the development of mankind's spiritual civilization. If it were true that all non-Marxist ideologies are of no value and have nothing to do with science, then what we would have to do today would be to copy the several dozen volumes of Marx and Engels' works rather than making any further exploration and study.

The world of science is a "word of three no's"--there is no taboo, no idol, and no acme in the scientific field. In the world of science, there is no difference between superior and inferior ideologies but the difference [words indistinct] and falsehood. All people are equal before truth, and all truths are equal to one another. In the field of natural science, we have Newton's dynamics, Maxwell's electromagnetics, Einstein's theory of relativity, Schrodinger's quantum mechanics, Prigogine's theory of dissipative structure, and so on. Among these we cannot say which is superior and which is inferior. Similarly, among Marxism, humanism, and the theory of decentralization of power, we cannot say which is superior and which is inferior. Every discipline of science has its own range of application and can solve only some sorts of problems. The idea of creating a versatile discipline of science to deal with all problems in the world itself violates the spirit of science. As a science of the conditions for the emancipation of the proletariat, Marxism guided the Chinese revolution in the past and guides our socialist modernization program today. How can we expect so much as that Marxism will help to solve specific problems of all disciplines of science? Some people have labeled their own creations and those bearing the influence of Chinese traditional culture as "Marxism," claiming that such creations are Marxist literature, Marxist aesthetics, Marxist ethics, and so on. In fact in doing so they have distorted scientific Marxism, have promoted their own things deliberately or unwittingly by making use of the Marxist label, and have rejected other people's discussion of their theories.

In the process of "overall opening up of the cultural field," we must admit that Marxism is the science guiding our socialist modernization. However, as well as Marxism, there are other ideologies and theories. All scientific ideologies and theories are needed by socialist modernization. The purpose of the "overall opening up of the cultural field" is to break through all the barriers imposed by the doctrine of "Chinese learning for essential principles, Western learning for practical applications" and the slogan of "defending the purity of Marxism," and to introduce, evaluate, and assimilate the fine cultural wealth of the whole of mankind, including all [word indistinct] and theories of natural and social science.

The 'Overall Opening Up of the Cultural Field' and the Reform of the Political Structure

As a direct result, the process of "overall opening up of the cultural field" will give an impetus to both the economic and political structural reforms. China's closed-doorism and its "self-evaluation" which identified it as the "center of the world" were the reason the country lacked the conception which would have allowed it to regard itself as an equal member of the international community and to compare its political and economic structures with those of other countries in the long history of several thousand years. Various political structures have existed in the history of Western countries. Under some of these political structures, power was highly concentrated in the hands of a single individual or several persons; under others the doctrine of "decentralization of power" and "balance of power" was practiced and the power of every individual was restricted. Some countries implemented the system of "multiple heads of state" while others delegated legislative power to several different organs. Aristotle of ancient Greece based his book "The Politics" on a comparison of the political structures of 158 Greek city states. Since the time of Aristotle, the concept of comparison of political structures has become an important component part of the West's political culture. In China, from ancient times to the late 19th century, both in periods of divided rule and those of unification, the organizational form of the political structure remained basically the same, and therefore there was no opportunity for people to approach the concept of comparison and classification of political structures. Chinese thinkers of the feudal period, such as Deng Mu in the late Song and early Yuan period and Huang Zongxi in the late Ming and early Qing period, bitterly criticized the autocratic political structure. However, they failed, after all, to go beyond the bounds of the feudal political structure of China. The kernel of China's feudal political theory was the theory of rule which provided the ruler with a set of moral and behavioral standards. The main idea of Confucius' theory of government is to require the ruler to practice "benevolent administration." Confucius said: In governing a state, we must "make morality our orientation and propriety our behavioral standard." He also demanded that the ruler "set an example by his own actions." He pointed out: "If a ruler himself sets an example, the people will follow him without instructions; if he fails to do so, the people will disobey him despite his instructions." Mencius held that there were "virtuous" elements in everybody's heart, and everybody would become a sage so long as he could enhance these "virtuous" elements. If such a man was imposed as the ruler to practice "humanitarian rule," the people would obey his rule. And the people were entitled to oppose and "overthrow and punish" a ruler who failed to practice "humanitarian rule." It was under the guidance of such feudal political theory that many emperors and kings in the history of China improved their rule. Those flourishing ages in the history of Chinese feudal society, such as the "Administration of Emperor Wen and Emperor Jing of the Han Dynasty," the "Enlightened Administration of Emperor Taizong of the Tang Dynasty," and the "Administration of Emperor Xuanzong during the early period of his reign," could be partly attributed to those rulers' efforts to behave correctly. "Being eager to observe the people's feelings" is not equivalent to democratic politics. Over the past several thousand years, people used to believe that the ruler's morality and

behavior had a direct bearing on the fate of the state. They either rose to oppose "corrupt officials" and "tyrants" or looked forward to "honest and upright officials" and "enlightened monarchs." This traditional cultural concept has always prevailed. However, since supreme power under the traditional political structure was unlimited, the rulers could not possibly voluntarily, conscientiously, and strictly restrain themselves. As a result, the "shifting of the policies and rationality of a government with the changing of the person in charge" as a common phenomenon became the basic feature of the politics of ancient China.

Today, as we are carrying out a reform of the political structure, we must forsake, as far as political and cultural concepts are concerned, the above-mentioned feudal political theory. Aristotle said he dared not place high hope on humanity, therefore necessary systems had to be installed to restrain man's behavior. The author of "The Federalist Papers" pointed out: If men were angels, there would be no need to establish a government; and if a government was formed of angels, there would be no need to restrict the government's power. In 1980, Deng Xiaoping asserted: "A good system can prevent scoundrels from running amok, while a bad system can hinder good people from going all out to do good things, or will even turn them into wrongdoers." Such a notion is obviously incompatible with China's traditional political culture. As we are carrying out a reform of the political structure today, we cannot possibly introduce, evaluate, and assimilate all elements that are useful to us from the political systems of other countries without initiating the process of "overall opening up of the cultural field." We must spend several years, or more than 10 years, or even several decades to reform, step by step, in a planned way, and under the CPC's leadership, our country's political structure characterized by highly centralized power. Through the reform of the political structure, we must not only guarantee the smooth progress of the economic structural reform but must also establish a socialist political structure with a high degree of democracy.

One of the important accomplishments of the current Guangzhou symposium on cultural development strategy is that the concept of "overall opening up of the cultural field" has been put forth. This is a major breakthrough in the 100-year-old doctrine of "Chinese learning for essential principles, Western learning for practical applications," as well as in the deceptive slogan of "defending the purity of Marxism," which is the disguised form of the former doctrine. When we review, in the 21st century, this discussion centering around the "cultural issue" launched in China in the 1980's, we will be bound to realize that China would not have succeeded in its economic and political structural reform and China's socialist modernization would not have been accomplished without an overall opening up of the cultural field. Guangzhou is taking the lead in the process of opening up to the outside world and the reform. I believe that Guangzhou's opening-up drive and reform, which are surging forward with great momentum, will have a tremendous impact on other parts of the country from south to north, and thus give a great impetus to the further development of the opening-up process and the reform throughout the country.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WANG MENG SPEAKS AT LITERATURE SYMPOSIUM

HK290708 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 86 p 7

[Speech by Wang Meng [3769 5536]: "Remarks of a Novelist"--delivered at the Symposium on 10 Years of Literature of the New Period--originally published in ZHONGGUO WENHUA BAO--revised by the author before being printed in an abridged form by RENMIN RIBAO--passages within slantlines published in bold-face]

[Text] /First, the Price of Summing Up/

As one who writes novels, I feel heavyhearted when I hear that people want to sum up the literature of the new period. This is because in the face of various phenomena of literature, nearly every kind of generalization is carried out at the expense of other angles, the observations of other aspects and other facts. If a good theoretical article has summed up the characteristics of 50 out of 100 novels, it has certainly done it at the expense of the other 50 novels. If a good article has summed up the most important achievements and defects of one of the novels written by a novelist, very often, it has done it at the expense of the other characteristics of the novelist, which might be less important, but sometimes, might be more important. So, to a novelist, theoreticians are somewhat foolish.

It is possible to sum up the literature of the new period from various angles. For example, we can sum up the changes in the literature of the new period from the angle of the changes in political life, that is to say, the changes in the literature of the new period are an organic part of the overall changes in our country's social life, political life, and historical progress; we can also sum up the changes in the literature of the new period from the angle of literature as a language art or as art itself, that is to say, how literature recovers, opens up and develops its language and its artistic characteristics; moreover, we can also sum up what kind of ideological trend the literature of the new period represents from the angle of the ideological trend of literature; and we can also sum up the literature of the new period from the relationship between Chinese literature and world literature and the relationship between Chinese literature and traditional literature. The various possibilities of summing up the literature of the new period themselves show that the literature of China's new period has made

gratifying progress and is a rich whole like life itself. This is because those literary works easy for us to sum up literature, for we have a variety of literature at present. This is indeed a gratifying phenomenon.

/Second Perplexed by Choices/

Between 1977, when the novel "Form Master" was published, and 1979, the most outstanding characteristic of literary creation was the breaking through of the forbidden zone in literary creation and the ideological shackles imposed by the "gang of four." Writers were allowed to write not only about scars and wrong cases but also love affairs. Between 1980 and 1982, literature developed a new spirit and further and wider explorations were carried out in themes, means of expression, and styles of literature. Since 1983, new possibilities have appeared. A large number of new concepts, new nouns, and new systems have emerged or have been developed. Many writers have also put forward some new suggestions, advocated new opinions, or publish some new declarations, which have been too overwhelming for people to accept. With regard to artistic creation, nothing is new now. You say that your theme is new, but it is no longer new in a year. Sometimes, you make great efforts to produce your artistic work. Instead of praising it as creative, some people might say that you have committed piracy. Some other people say that "various schools can only prevail for 3 to 5 years." At this meeting, some participants reportedly said that the works of various schools can only "prevail for 3 to 5 days." (This, of course, is a joke.) Before 1980, some works were unanimously regarded as earthshaking pieces by the whole country. However, since 1980, such works are scarcely to be found. Such a great split between creative works and theories is not a bad phenomenon. It is mostly a good phenomenon. I heard a very vivid metaphor employed by a comrade from Shanghai, which can be appropriately applied to literature. In other words, when we are doing things now, red and green lights are turned on simultaneously. When you just start working, the red light is turned on. When you stop your work hurriedly, the green light is on. Whether you are doing the work of readjusting wages, deciding on grades, or writing novels, red and green lights are turned on simultaneously. Now writers have a wider choice for the themes and angles. But society has less concern for literature. Sometimes, there are works which move the "brothers." However, nobody cares about such works except those "brothers." Some people even despise the works. These phenomena are normal, and should be allowed to exist. I believe that we should take time to make our choice. There is no need for us to do things hurriedly. Because if we make our choice and publish our declarations too hurriedly, there might be a certain imbalance, slant, or confusion between our work and the practical conditions. I feel that the "enthusiasm for literature" in this country is subsiding and becoming normal. However, a new "enthusiasm for theories" and an "enthusiasm for culture" are on the rise. This new "enthusiasm for theories" and the "enthusiasm for culture" will also subside in a few years. By then, we should be able to calmly and soberly sit down and make our choice. Perhaps the choice made then will be the best choice. Really great works can be produced only under stable circumstances. I think that whatever the viewpoint one chooses, in whatever domain, whatever system of symbols one uses, and by whatever means, one should be able to produce some really fundamental concrete things

which represent one's profound insight into the world, history, life, and art. This insight is never a result of impulsive decisions. Still less is it a matter of sheer luck. One can acquire insight only by accumulating book knowledge and travelling experience and learning lessons over a long time. If one has insight into art, one should also have great confidence in the value of one's own existence and one will never wake up only to find that one's appearance has become so worn-out that people cannot recall it. With this insight, one needs not worry that one may have to follow in others' footsteps. Creation is not a choosing process on a horizontal plane. Creation is accumulation. What is even more important is that this accumulation should be a spiral process but not a choosing process on a horizontal plane.

/Third, Transcending Patterns/

The patterns in our creative literary works include love affairs between talented young men and beautiful young ladies and, in particular, patterns in Soviet [as published] literature. In addition, Western patterns and those patterns developed by Garcia Marquez have also been introduced. These patterns of creation and various theories have great significance for our creative work and theoretical research because patterns are a crystallization of man's understanding of things. However, these patterns have their limitations and inadequacies. It is possible for our literature in the new period to transcend these patterns. There are many valuable things in Soviet literature. However, the literary patterns and the lines of reasoning in Soviet literature, which highlight struggles between the positive and negative extremes and ethical appraisals of human nature, do not always accord with life, not to mention profoundly reflecting it. People always assign a positive value to passion, selflessness, and love and a negative value to hatred, selfishness, and conservative behavior. However, man's emotional life is not as simple as that. My experience over the past 50 years tells me that love can produce and generate evils. One's concern for one's beloved can be part of one's love for that one. This concern can impel one to do many things for the beloved and some of these things may not be good things. For example, a parent's love for his or her children may mean restrictions. Thus, my opinion is that understanding enjoys a higher position than love. Love is a youthful feeling. However, the feelings of an adult are a sublimation of love, that is, understanding.

To put it simply, one can say that the typical Western pattern is spiritual emptiness. However, there are two kinds of spiritual emptiness. The first kind is genuine spiritual emptiness and the second kind is the painful spiritual experience of a person who, in his spiritual life, prematurely asks for the immediately gratification of his wishes and demands it well in advance of the time when this is possible. This kind of spiritual emptiness is a product of prosperity and development. Thus, it is necessary to make a concrete analysis of the so-called spiritual emptiness. I have discovered that what always preoccupies the laboring people is the problem of survival and that what always preoccupies intellectuals is the question of the way in which they are living. This is perplexing enough. But what is even more perplexing is the question of why one is living. Thus, one's spiritual emptiness is inseparable from what one pursues spiritually after one's

material needs have been met, or more or less met. However, we cannot mechanically copy from this pattern because it is not completely consistent with our circumstances. It has been developed under a set of cultural, social, and historical circumstances which are quite different from ours. A pattern, if mechanically transplanted into our society, becomes twisted and cannot be fused with our minds, our lives, our consciousness, and our unconsciousness and it cannot enter them. The essence of this Western pattern seems to be the feeling that one has had enough and is tired of living. However, what the majority of us feel is that life is difficult. Some writers have successfully imitated Western writers by copying from this pattern. However, I still think that one who has departed from Chinese history, the Chinese society, the Chinese people, and the Chinese cultural mentality will not be accepted by Chinese readers as a genuinely creative writer. If one wants to transform the Chinese cultural mentality, one must make use of the positive things in this mentality. Otherwise, one cannot easily transform it and attempts to do so can be considered cultural aggression or cultural monopolization. Not long ago, I heard that a peasant had felled some wire poles and sold them as timber. What is the nature of this problem? Is it a problem of humanism? Or is it a problem of contemporary minds? In recent years, I have heard some of the weird stories circulated in the early 1980's. One of these stories is about a peasant in a mountain area who one day suddenly declared that he was the emperor of the country and told the people to kneel down in front of him. I am not trying to tell you how backward China is by telling these stories. All of us know that the country has made notable progress in various fields and that it has many advanced and first-class things. However, if one departs from the reality and actual living conditions in China, looks up to Western literary patterns as the standard, and tries anxiously to tell people that one is tired of living, one will definitely be rejected by those who have difficulty making a living. No matter how much one's imitative works resemble Western works, their value is dubious.

A short while ago, somebody mentioned a few works about the reforms. What I said above is also applicable to them. If one tries to account for worldwide processes and, in particular, social events in China, in terms of a struggle between a positive force and a negative force or between a force for reforms and a force against them, one cannot faithfully and profoundly portray how the reforms are being carried out. One has to pay a high price for the generalizations one makes. Literature has already paid a high price for some general patterns.

/Fourth, Life Has the Most for Literature To Draw On/

Now people say that literature should draw on psychology, sociology, and philosophy. However, my opinion is that what has the most for literature to draw on is not literature itself. There are people who do not make a living from literature. What has the most for literature to draw on is what these people do, what preoccupies their minds, and their living conditions. Perhaps we can magnify this and say that the world is what literature should draw on. In my opinion, new ideas, new categories, new terms, new

schools of thought, and anything that remains popular for some time in a certain part of the world all have their roots in life. Even erroneous things are no exception. Life is given to concepts, ideas, expressive means, or new terms only if they are connected with actual life. Let us take symbolism as an example. How many writers have studied the definitions and development of symbols and of symbolism? The symbolic character of things is precisely a product of the clues provided by life. In spring, flowers blossom and birds fly about. Even a primary school pupil knows this. Symbols and symbolic things abound in life. Looking at the starry sky at night, one feels lonely. In fall, trees shed leaves. On parting, one may discover that the smoke from the smoke-stacks atop a steamship or a locomotive diffuses and becomes thinner and thinner as the steamship or the train moves ahead. All this is symbolic. We may also take the stream of consciousness as an example. How many writers have acquired an understanding of the stream of consciousness by studying the works of Freud and Bergson? If a writer does not have that subtle insight or if he fails to observe delicate and subtle psychological activities and behavior, that is, if he cannot introspect, he will never feel the stream of consciousness, nor anything similar to it. We may also take mysticism as a third example. Mysticism is a category in esthetics. It is also a product of life. When one looks at the sea or at the sky at night or when one's relative is leaving or dying, one has a mystic feeling. I will not introduce further examples, but I still think that life has the most to offer to literature. Only if the theoretical terms introduced by a certain theory are firmly implanted in all modes of living, in life on all levels, and in man's inner experience can this theory avoid being a scholastic philosophical theory. Thus, I think that people involved in literary work should try to live in non-literary environment. If they are surrounded by literature, this could be a danger. If people keep going from one literary work to another without doing other things, literature will wither and they will indeed be "tired of living." In this way, both literature and their physical and mental health will be affected.

/Fifth, Civilization in the Contention Between Schools of Thought/

When both the red and green lights are turned on at the same time, they may give rise to heated debates. We eagerly welcome and look forward to such liveliness. Although we cannot prohibit people from holding different academic views, it is necessary to follow civilized rules as with playing a football match. You may kick the football from east to west or from west to east, but you should abide by the rules and not play foul or harm others. If you play foul, you will be warned. This is necessary. Take another example, can we use the method of determining the nature of a matter in advance to examine the truth? Because we said that practice is the norm of truth, but we did not say that nature is the norm of truth. In the past, we often used the method of determining the nature of a matter rather than making any analysis, which was very difficult for many people to accept. Such a method of determining the nature of a matter without making any analysis runs counter to Marxism. Since Marxism is truth, it should be repeatedly demonstrated and should constantly stand the test of practice. There does not exist any a priori truth that need not stand the test of practice.

Similarly, there does not exist any "thoroughly refuted" fallacy whose nature is determined without making any analysis and demonstration. You can say that the views of a person are erroneous, ridiculous, and of no avail. But you cannot say that his views belong to a certain nature. In fact, the practice applied to win one's counterpart by merely determining the nature of a matter belittles contention as well as Marxism and materialism. Therefore, while carrying out contention, we should examine through practice and see whether or not it conforms to the reality of life. In literature, we should see whether or not it conforms to the reality of literature, art, artistic creation, and artistic psychology. Only in this way can we avoid idealism.

I have one more point to add: Can we stand on a higher plane while dealing with the diametrically opposed views? We should try to reunderstand different views of very description. In the past, both dogmatism and "ultra-leftist" deviation had two basic propositions: First, those who held different views were enemies. In other words, those who were against "me" were all enemies. Second, "I" represented the truth. These two propositions were valuable only when they were regarded as fideism rather than science, because different views sometimes turned into their opposites and sometimes ran parallel without interfering with one another. While you can lead an ox by the nose, I may also lead it by the tail or hair. While you put the stress of your work on typicalness, I may put mine on rhetoric. Your articles may be valuable, but mine of no significance. But one is not an obstacle to the other. Some views and opinions are mutually absorptive, while others may turn into their opposites. We should adopt understanding, consultative, and gentle ways of dealing with different views. Some people say that we lack contention in literature and art and we lag behind the West in this respect. These remarks have hit the nail on the head, because our contention in the past was usually raised to the higher plane of principle. Then it was inappropriate or impossible to continue the contention. The contention would be significant so long as it does not lead to its abolition. The purpose of the civilized contention is not to abolish contention or to "lure the snake from its burrow." We should not create public opinion frequently, enlist sympathy, or try to win over the majority of the masses. Instead of simply negating each other, we should enhance mutual understanding in contention and never presume that "I" have monopolized the truth. Perhaps this can be regarded as "modern consciousness."

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RECOGNITION OF PRIVATE INSTITUTION GRADUATES DISCUSSED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 25 Sep 86 p 1

[Article by Ding Xilin [0002 2569 2651]: "Private Institutions Find a Niche in the Educational System"]

[Text] Private colleges and universities have emerged in response to the needs of the 1980's at a time when education is attracting more and more attention. According to incomplete data, there are almost 100 institutions of higher education throughout the nation founded by democratic parties and academic groups with self-raised funds and other resources recruited from society. They have contributed to the development of qualified personnel.

Many people, however, worry whether the quality of teaching at private institutions is reliable and whether their graduates have any prospects. This reporter visited a number of private institutions in the capital, such as Zhonghua Shewei University and the Beijing Peili Vocational University, and was gratified to find that these worries were unfounded. At a time when the nation is desperately short of all kinds of trained specialists but unable to increase educational outlays substantially, private institutions may be an important supplement to state-run colleges. Their "easier-to-get-into-than-out" policy deserves to be taken seriously.

In accordance with the demand of the four modernizations, private institutions offer training in such neglected specialties as pre-school education, secretarial and filing training, tourism management, acupuncture and massage, statistics, etc. They also follow the programs of studies, teaching plans, and teaching materials used by regular institutions of higher education. Full-time faculty members are recruited from among retired cadres and intellectuals in Beijing, while part-time instructors are drawn from regular institutions of higher education and scientific research and medical units, etc. As a result, their teaching standard is quite high. They also take care to develop lateral linkages with regular colleges and universities, whose participation is requested in such areas as the revision of programs of studies, the selection of teaching materials, the organization of practical training and experiments, and the review of graduation dissertations.

By "easier-to-get-into-than-out" policy, we mean that while the academic qualifications of the freshmen of these institutions are on the whole not as

strong as those of freshmen at other schools, they are more eager and motivated because they are nonresident students who attend college at their own expense. Private institutions are not responsible for allocating jobs to their graduates but do make recommendations based on their merits. Because of this systematic and rigorous form of higher education, some students manage to achieve the standards of regular college or polytechnic graduates. Take Beijing Peili Vocational University, for instance. This year it graduated 35 students in the field of acupuncture and massage. All their examination results and graduation dissertations as well as programs of studies and curricula over the past 4 years have been evaluated and reviewed by relevant professors and experts from the Traditional Chinese Medicine Research Institute. The latter commented, "These students are on a par with college specialized undergraduates; their theoretical knowledge and clinical abilities match those of graduates of similar colleges and universities." Zhonghua Shehui University has conducted a follow-up study on its 395 graduates last year and found that they are much sought-after. At present, more than 80 percent of the graduates of Beijing's private institutions have been selected through examination and hired by state organs, colleges, universities, institutions and enterprises.

Nevertheless, private institutions currently face many difficulties, the most serious of which is the non-recognition of the academic credentials of their graduates. Non-recognition creates many problems in terms of employment and pay. Given the present realities, it does not make sense to withhold recognition from all graduates of private institutions categorically. Instead of an across-the-board restriction, we should differentiate between different institutions. Those which are well-run should be encouraged and supported, while those which are poorly managed may be educationally adjusted or even suspended. Many teachers and students at private institutions have appealed for the institution of a proper examination system as soon as possible to verify their graduation. One possibility is for the State Education Commission to centralize examination questions and grade papers based on the standards of graduates of regular colleges. Alternatively, the State Education Commission may appoint a regular college concerned to set examination questions and grade papers. If they pass, the students' post-secondary status should be recognized by the government, which, however, will not be obliged to allocate jobs to them. This is a reasonable appeal.

There is reason to believe that as part of the educational system, private institutions will establish a name for themselves.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POSTGRADUATE CONTINUING EDUCATION ADVOCATED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 11 Oct 86 p 1

[Article by Li Zhujiang [2621 2691 3068]: "Create More Continuing Education Opportunities for All Qualified People"]

[Text] The State Education Commission recently invited the responsible comrades of pertinent units to make a special study of the issue of postgraduate continuing education. Participants at the meeting pointed out that the range of continuing education should be broadened to encompass scientists, technicians and management personnel of college and university level or above and those with mid-level technical titles, including party and government cadres and teachers, and that qualified people of all trades and professions should have the opportunity for continuing education.

Relevant material provided at the meeting indicates that, though it has just been initiated, China's postgraduate continuing education has already made certain achievements. Qinghua University alone recently offered 357 advanced courses of all kinds, including computer technology, microelectronics, automation, and new engineering materials, and trained over 20,000 students. Offering such specializations as "modern control theory," "computer science," "study of friction" and "modern operation and management," the Shanghai Second Industrial University has trained more than 317,000 people for the Shanghai area. Nankai University's "development course," offered for the Tianjin economic development zone, has trained high-level foreign economics and foreign trade personnel. Other institutions of higher learning and pertinent units have also successively held all types of advanced and training classes, gained preliminary experiences, and laid a good foundation.

All participants felt that, under the new situation of opening to the outside and enlivening the economy at home, to import, assimilate and digest advanced scientific and technical and modern management knowledge, follow and approach the level of new and high technologies of the world, and build China's economic development on the base of scientific and technological progress, scientists, technicians and management personnel must ceaselessly receive continuing education, master advanced knowledge and technology, and improve their scientific and management levels and comprehensive technical abilities. Postgraduate continuing education is the highest level of adult education. Cultivating the backbone strengths of personnel in active service, continuing

education is an important measure for the economic development of the state, the basic strategy to welcome the challenge of the new technological revolution, and the fundamental guarantee to the improvement of scientists and technicians. Continuing education possesses a momentous significance and effect.

The meeting pointed out that the task of postgraduate continuing education includes mainly four aspects: 1) incessantly renewing and supplementing the students' knowledge and ability; 2) raising the capacity to introduce, assimilate, digest and spread new technologies; 3) fulfilling the need to apply new technology promptly to production; 4) improving enterprise quality and propelling the development and reform of teaching units.

The meeting felt that appropriate policies and measures constitute the key to the success of continuing education. Primarily, continuing education must be closely integrated with the need of the work posts, combining study with practical work, studying for the purpose of application, and seeking actual results. Next, the texts, substance and teaching methods must have their own characteristics in order to adapt to and satisfy the demands of students. Third, the state must subsidize the cost with special allocations. As the direct beneficiaries of continuing education, the employing units should provide most of the cost and guarantee the conditions. Fourth, a system for postgraduate advanced studies must be created, and the time of study guaranteed. Fifth, continuing education should be made a requirement for promotion. Students attaining middle and advanced professional levels by means of continuing education should be recognized as qualified for commensurate functions.

Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of units which had made certain achievements in continuing education, including Qinghua, Nankai and Shanghai Second Industrial Universities, Dalian Engineering College, Harbin Ship Engineering College, Shanghai Municipal Higher Education Bureau, and Ministries of Coal Industry and Electronics Industry. Vice Minister Zou Shiyan [6760 2514 3508] of the State Education Commission attended the meeting to hear the views and made a statement.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JOURNAL REVIEWS MAJOR EVENTS OF LAST DECADE

HK131520 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 18, 25 Sep 86 pp 4-16

[Article by editorial department: "Seventeen Major Events in Last 10 Years"]

[Text] Editor's note: The 10 years since the smashing of the "gang of four" have been 10 years of enormous changes in Chinese history. During these 10 years, and particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the various principal events which took place in the motherland had wide repercussions both here and abroad, and were extensively written and recorded about. This journal selected 17 major events that could be described as 17 milestones. They recorded the CPC's historic tracks in leading the Chinese people toward prosperity for the country and happiness for the people. [End editor's note]

1. The entire country launches a huge discussion on the criteria of truth.
2. The CPC holds the historic 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.
3. Public trial of the principal offenders of the Lin Biao, Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques.
4. The CPC Central Committee correctly evaluates Comrade Mao Zedong's place in history and Mao Zedong Thought.
5. The rural areas implement a system of contracted responsibility on the household basis, with payment linked to output.
6. Economic structural reform focused on urban areas was launched comprehensively.
7. The policy of opening up to the outside world is implemented.
8. The 12th CPC Congress proposed the economic development strategy and objective of quadrupling the annual total output value of industry and agriculture by the end of this century.

9. The concept of "one country, two systems" was advanced, and the question of recovering China's sovereignty over Hong Kong was successfully settled.

10. A new constitution was formulated, and the socialist legal system was perfected.

11. The CPC carries out party rectification.

12. A new generation takes up leading posts, while cooperation between the old and the new and succession from old to new were smoothly realized.

13. Reform of the scientific-technological system as well as of the educational system.

14. The creation of an atmosphere of democracy, harmony, and concord within the ideological sphere.

15. China's frontier troops successfully carried out self-defensive operations against Vietnam.

16. The PLA reduces its troops by a million, and the army's construction undergoes strategic change.

17. The foreign policy is readjusted, strengthened and perfected, while a diplomacy of peace based on independence and self-initiative is implemented.

1. The Entire Country Launches a Huge Discussion on the Criteria of Truth.

On 11 May 1978, GUANGMING RIBAO published a special commentator's article suggesting that practice is the sole criterion for judging truth. After its publication, the article touched off strong reactions from all parts of the country. The country's newspapers and journals, academic circles, party committees at all localities and at all levels as well as several concerned departments successively carried out extensive discussions on the criteria of truth. Lasting some 2 years or more, the great discussions enabled many people to be emancipated from the spiritual shackles created by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" as well as from the trammels of the "two what-ers" ideology, and thus restored the original features of the Marxist theory of knowledge. This is actually a movement for the emancipation of the mind.

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee highly appraised this extensive discussion and deemed that it had far reaching significance in promoting the ideological emancipation of all party members and of all people, as well as in correcting the ideological line.

2. The CPC Holds the Historic 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was held from 18 to 22 December 1978. It reestablished the party's Marxist political, ideological,

and organizational lines. The conference steadfastly criticized the erroneous "two whatevers" guideline, and determined the guiding principle of emancipating the mind, using one's brains, seeking truth from facts, uniting as one and looking forward. It resolutely decided to cease using the slogan "taking class struggle as the key link" which no longer applies to socialist society, and set the strategic [word indistinct] of shifting the focus of work onto socialist modernization and construction. At the same time, the conference discussed some major events that took place during the "cultural revolution," examined and resolved a series of principal unjust, false, and erroneous verdicts in the party's history as well as the issue of merits and faults of some important leaders.

This conference marked a historic turning point of profound significance in our party's history since the founding of the PRC. With this conference, the party took hold of the initiative to bring order out of chaos, calculatedly resolved many problems left over by history as well as new problems which cropped up in practical life since the founding of the PRC, carried out enormous construction and reforms, and made possible the resurgence of a good situation in our country's economy and politics.

3. Public Trial of the Principal Offenders of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing Counterrevolutionary Cliques.

A special court of the Supreme People's Court created in accordance with the resolution of the NPC Standing Committee opened session on 20 November 1980 and began the public trial of the ten principals of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, namely: Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao, Yao Wenyan, Wang Hongwen, Chen (? Bo), Huang Yongshen, Wu Faxian, Li Quopeng, Qiu Huizuo, and Jiang Tengjiao.

After more than 2 months of hearings, the special court of the Supreme People's Court pronounced its sentence on 25 January 1981, condemning the 10 principals to death, with 2 years reprieve, to life sentences, and fixed terms of imprisonment, respectively.

The public trial of the principals of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques upheld justice and brought immense satisfaction to the people. It demonstrated that no matter how tortuous and arduous the paths may be, the people's will will eventually triumph, justice will be upheld, and evil eradicated. This is the natural course of history's development.

4. The CPC Central Committee Correctly Evaluates Comrade Mao Zedong's Place in History and Mao Zedong Thought.

The 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee held in June 1981 approved the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of our Party Since the Founding of the PRC." The "Resolution" thoroughly repudiated the "cultural revolution" and correctly evaluated Comrade Mao Zedong's place in history and Mao Zedong Thought. It pointed out: Comrade Mao Zedong was a great Marxist, a great proletarian revolutionary, strategist and theoretician.

While he committed serious errors during the "cultural revolution", judging his whole life, his contributions to the Chinese Revolution far exceed his mistakes. He made enormous contributions to the Chinese people's revolutionary cause as well as to the cause of the liberation of the world's oppressed nations. Mao Zedong Thought is the valuable spiritual wealth of our party and we must continue to adhere to Mao Zedong Thought.

5. The Rural Areas Implement a System of Contracted Responsibility on the Household Basis, With Payment Linked To Output.

Since 1979, various forms of contracted responsibility system have appeared in succession in our country's rural areas, and the CPC Central Committee fully endorsed this great pioneering undertaking of our country's peasants. The system of contracted responsibility on the household basis, with payment linked to output, gradually became the principal form of our country's agricultural production.

Starting in 1982, the party Central Committee issued five "Documents No 1" on implementation of rural reforms for 5 consecutive years, and ceaselessly summarized and perfected the agricultural production's responsibility system. It also made important decisions to "never neglect grain production, positively develop diversified operations," promote specialized households, as well as town and village enterprises, reform the purchase and sale system of secondary farm products, and reform the people's commune system.

The implementation of the system of contracted responsibility on the household basis in the rural areas liberated the rural productive force, vigorously propelled the development of agricultural production, and fundamentally resolved the food and clothing problems of 1 billion population within a few years. Our rural areas underwent earthshaking changes.

6. Economic Structural Reform Focused on Urban Areas Was Launched Comprehensively.

After the successful experiments in rural reforms, the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee held in October 1984 decided to carry out overall reform of the economic structure, and adopted the "CPC Central Committee's Decision on Economic Structural Reform".

For 2 years, the economic structural reform focused on urban areas shattered the monolithic economic pattern, carried out bureaucratic streamlining and delegation of authority, promoted horizontal economic association, executed preliminary reform of the price system, smashed the two "eating from the same big pot" systems, and allowed enterprises to clearly buoy up their vitality. The initial success in reforms made possible the fundamental achievement of a basic improvement in our country's financial and economic situation. A new picture of continuous, stable, and harmonious development has begun to appear in the national economy. We have started to discover a path for the construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

7. A Policy of Opening Up to the Outside World Is Implemented.

Since 1980, our country has set up four special economic zones in Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou and Xiamen; in 1984 and 1985, it decided to open up 14 coastal cities and Hainan Island, as well as gradually opening up the Changjiang Delta, Zhujiang Delta and the Southern Fujian Delta. These special zones and open cities serve as our country's "window" to link up the inland and the world.

The implementation of the policy of opening up to the outside world broke the long time closed door situation, and enabled our country to take full advantage of various international economic conditions, to incorporate the strong points of others and made up for our own weak points. In recent years, our country made gigantic strides in foreign trade and in economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries, thus forcefully promoting our country's socialist modernization and construction.

8. The 12th CPC Congress Proposed the Economic Development Strategy and Objective of Quadrupling the Annual Total Output Value of Industry and Agriculture by the End of This Century.

In his report before the 12th CPC Congress held in September 1982, Comrade Hu Yaobang put forward that in the 20 years from 1981 to the end of this century, the principal objective of our country's economic construction is: under the premise of continuously raising economic efficiency, the country is to strive to quadruple the annual total output value of industry and agriculture; that is, an increase from 1980's 710 billion yuan to 2,800 billion yuan in the year 2,000.

The advancement of this grandiose strategic goal stimulated the enthusiasm of the people to open up a new situation in socialist modernization and construction with one heart and soul, and strengthened their faith in building a brighter future.

In accordance with the program to quadruple output value in 20 years, the total output value in industry and agriculture should increase by 7.2 percent annually in order to achieve this strategic goal. The first 5 years of implementation resulted in an average annual increase of 11 percent in the country's total output value in industry and agriculture from 1981 to 1985.

9. The Advancement of the "One Country, Two Systems" Concept, and the Successful Settlement of the Question of Recovering China's Sovereignty Over Hong Kong.

In order to achieve the peaceful reunification of the motherland, successful settlement of the questions of Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao, and in accordance with the world's actual and historical conditions as well as of China's conditions, the CPC Central Committee advanced the "one country, two systems" concept. It means that within the People's Republic of China, the mainland's 1 billion people will implement the socialist system, while Hong Kong and Taiwan will pursue the capitalist system. Based on this concept,

our government negotiated with the British Government, and signed a joint declaration on 19 December 1984 which successfully settled the Hong Kong issue. China will resume sovereignty over Hong Kong on 1 July 1997.

The successful resolution of the Hong Kong issue is a major step toward achieving the peaceful reunification of the motherland, and is of important inspiration to the resolution of the Taiwan and Macao issues. At the same time, it also provided fresh experience to the peaceful settlement of international disputes and of problems left over by history.

10. A New Constitution Is Drafted and the Socialist Legal System Is Perfected.

Owing to the serious lessons drawn from the lawless anarchy during the "cultural revolution," the people all over the country worked a great deal in order to strengthen the socialist legal system. Following 2 years of repeated discussions and amendments throughout the country, the fifth session of the Fifth NPC on 4 December 1982 approved the fourth constitution drafted since the founding of the PRC. The new constitution embodies the fundamental laws which have Chinese characteristics, are suitable to the demands of socialist modernization and construction in the new historical period, and are of long term stability.

Since 1979, the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee have successively formulated more than 50 laws, while the State Council has enacted some 400 administrative regulations; and provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's congresses and their respective standing committees have created more than 700 local regulations. Today, there exist laws to rule the fundamental and major aspects of national and social life in the country.

11. The Communist Party of China Carries out Party Rectification.

In October 1983, the CPC Central Committee decided that starting in the winter of that year, an overall readjustment of the party's workstyle and organization will be carried out in 3 years' time in order to achieve the objective of unity of thought, readjustment of workstyle, strengthening of discipline and purification of the organization. At present, party rectification in central, provincial, local, and county level leading bodies as well as in enterprises and industries, colleges, and universities, scientific research institutes and other units corresponding to local and county levels is complete. Regional, village, and town grassroot units are carrying out party rectification. Party rectification has fostered unity, reform, and economic development.

The CPC Central Committee convened a conference of central organs' cadres in Beijing from 6 to 9 January 1986. It called on all party members and cadres of central party, government, and military organs to play an exemplary role for the entire country and struggle for the fundamental improvement in party workstyle.

12. A New Generation Takes Up Leading Posts, While Cooperation Between Old and New and Succession from Old to New Are Smoothly Realized.

On 10 April 1982, the State Council issued some regulations on the system of retirement and departure from office of old cadres, and implemented the retirement system all over the country.

The 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee held in September 1985 approved the requests of 131 old comrades to cease membership in regular or alternate capacity in the three commissions of the CPC Central Committee. Today, more than 2 million cadres all over the country have retired due to advanced age.

From the CPC Central Committee, the State Council to the ministries and departments, from the provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions to the localities and counties, from the PLA's three general departments, the arms and services, and military regions to the divisions--a new generation possessing both ability and political integrity, young, vigorous, and energetic have taken up leading posts at all levels. At present, more than 2 million cadres were chosen from young and middle-aged persons of comparatively higher educational level to assume leading posts all over the country.

13. Reform of the Scientific-technological System as Well as of the Educational System.

Speaking before the National Science Conference on 18 March 1978, Comrade Deng Xiaoping clarified the major confusions caused by the "gang of four" on the question of knowledge and of intellectuals. He pointed out: "Science and technology are productive forces. This has historically been the Marxist point of view," "mental workers who serve socialism are also part of the working people." Henceforth, respect for knowledge and for talented people has won greater attention from society and the people.

After the comprehensive implementation of economic structural reform, and in order to adapt to the demands of reform and economic development, the CPC Central Committee decided to reform the scientific and technological system as well as the educational system on 13 March and 27 May 1985, respectively. The former aims to promote the rapid and broad application of scientific-technological results in production, and thus foster economic and social development; the latter's purpose is to improve the nation's qualities, produce more talent and good talent. These two decisions embodied the great importance attached by our party to science and education, and will have far-reaching effects on the development of our country's science, technology, and education.

14. The Creation of an Atmosphere of Democracy, Harmony, and Concord Within the Ideological Sphere.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee our party firmly carried out the guideline of "letting a hundred flowers bloom, letting

a hundred thoughts contend" in the arts and literature, ideological, and theoretical circles. It promoted democracy, and refrained from launching campaigns, wielding the big stick, putting labels on people, and persecuting people.

In his congratulatory address before the fourth delegates' convention of the Chinese Writers Association on 29 December 1984, Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, pointed out that there should be freedom in literary and artistic creation. It is necessary that our party, government, literary, and artistic organizations as well as the entire society firmly ensure that writers can freely develop their creativity and serve both the people and socialism. Speaking at a forum with comrades from the literature and arts circle of Shanghai in April 1986, Hu Qili also said that an atmosphere of democracy, harmony, and concord is needed for socialist literature and arts to prosper.

The creation of an atmosphere of democracy, harmony, and concord within the ideological sphere is favorable to giving full play to the intellectual's initiative and creativity, and to pushing forward cultural, artistic and academic prosperity.

15. China's Frontier Troops Successfully Carried Out Self-Defense Operations Against Vietnam.

Since August 1978, in disregard of the repeated appeals and warnings from our country, the Vietnamese authorities sent armed forces to intrude into our frontier regions and incessantly carried out armed provocations against our country. After February 1979, the Vietnamese authorities' armed intrusion into our country gradually intensified, and the frontier situation worsened drastically. Driven beyond the limits of forbearance, the Chinese People's Liberation Army's Guangxi and Yunnan frontier troops rose to strike back against the Vietnamese invaders. During the self-defense operations, our frontier troops struck down the arrogance of the Vietnamese invaders. On 16 March 1979, our government announced that the initial objectives of the self-defense operations against Vietnam had been realized, and that our frontier troops could be withdrawn completely from Vietnam that same day and return to the country.

During the self-defense operations against Vietnam, a great number of patriotic, courageous, and capable heroes emerged, and the stories of their feats spread far and wide among the people.

16. The PLA Reduces Its Troops by a Million Men, and the Army's Construction Undergoes Strategic Change.

Following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party and the government made a reappraisal of the international situation. Whereas it was thought in the past that world war was inevitable, it is believed today that while the danger of war continues to exist, the growth of the forces for peace has, however, exceeded that of the factors of war, and that world peace can be maintained.

Therefore, the PLA's construction as well as the guiding ideology of the entire national defense underwent strategic transformation. From a state of war preparation based on "fighting a battle early and on a large-scale, and fighting nuclear war," it shifted to the path of construction in peacetime. The entire army underwent structural reform, administrative streamlining and troop reduction. In June 1985, our government announced that the entire army has been reduced by 1 million men. The field army was reorganized into group armies. The people's armed forces department was transferred from the military to the local organizational system. The education at military colleges and academies was completely reformed. The outlook on military training was broadened. There was initiative to take part in economic construction and in the training of dual purpose people.

17. The Foreign Policy Is Readjusted, Strengthened, and Perfected, While a Diplomacy of Peace Based on Independence and Self-initiative Is Implemented.

In accordance with the changes in the development of the international situation, our foreign policy was gradually readjusted, strengthened, and perfected starting 1982, and a diplomacy of peace based on independence and self-initiative was implemented. China opposes hegemonism, safeguards world peace, promotes friendly cooperation with all countries and fosters common economic prosperity. China advocates that all countries are equal, and strive to establish, restore, and develop normal relations with all countries of the world based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence. It does not determine the terms of relations based on distinctions in social system and ideologies. At all times and under all circumstances, China steadfastly adheres to its independence and self-initiative, and defines its positions and policies toward all international issues based on the merits and demerits of the issues themselves. China will definitely not become an appendage of any superpower, and will not ally nor establish strategic ties with any one side.

China's foreign policy based on independence and self-initiative has earned her more friends and higher international prestige. It vigorously safeguards the cause of world peace and gains an atmosphere of international peace favorable to our country's four modernizations.

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CSO: 4005/092

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CADRES' RELUCTANCE TO TAKE LOWER LEVEL JOBS ANALYZED

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Oct 86 p 4

[Text] An article in ZUZHI RENSHI XINXIBAO discusses nine psychological blocks that explain why cadres refuse low-level assignments although they are ready to assume jobs higher up. 1) Inertia and conservatism. The lingering pernicious influences of the leader-for-life system. 2) The habit of keeping up with one another. Some comrades who have taken lower level jobs try to find "reasons" and compare themselves with people in similar situations. 3) Feeling wronged and treated unfairly. Cadres who have managed to stay incorruptible feel that they are being treated unfairly when they are asked to take jobs at lower levels. 4) Pride and eagerness to do well in everything. "Who says I can't make it? Let me have a go in another unit." 5) Selfishness and narrow-mindedness. The fear of social opinion, family pressure, and pay cuts. 6) Vanity and a sense of shame. Some cadres realize their performance on the job is not up to par but resist demotion out of a fear of losing face. 7) The feeling that one does not fit anywhere. There are cadres with no particular skill who believe that they might as well muddle through at the top since they cannot find assignments anywhere else. 8) The mentality of leaving things to chance. Since administrative streamlining and staff retrenchment have been in the air for years, some cadres assume they can survive again this time by lying low. 9) The idea that honesty does not pay. During past campaigns, cadres who were transferred to lower levels to do manual work, or who refused to go were promoted and had their pay raised all the same. Better to refuse to budge for the time being and see what happens.

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CSO: 4005/125

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HU YAOBANG EXHORTS CADRES TO IMPROVE KNOWLEDGE

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 8 Oct 86 p 5

[Article: "Hu Yaobang Urges Cadres to Increase Knowledge in Sciences"]

[Text] When discussing recently the quality of cadres, CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang declared: "As a whole, the scientific knowledge of leading and ordinary cadres at the central and provincial levels is deficient."

According to information in ZUZHI RENSHI XINXI BAO [ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL NEWS], Hu Yaobang made an important comment on personnel work in a recent letter: "Almost daily some specific matters in personnel work have to be handled. In handling them, we must strive to be fair and reasonable, and act strictly where strictness is appropriate and flexibly where flexibility is appropriate. What should not or cannot be handled must also be explained clearly, so that everyone is happy."

When discussing the quality of cadres, he said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, to improve the quality of the large numbers of cadres, we have stressed the importance of knowledge. Which is correct.

He pointed out: Knowledge includes three aspects: modern economics and operation and management; modern science and technology; and basic Marxism-Leninism, or modern social sciences.

He declared: "In recent years, to improve the cadres' cultural, scientific and technological knowledge, we have adopted some measures, such as enrolling them in college and sending them abroad to study and observe, and we must continue to do so. We have no objection to studying or making observation trips abroad. What we oppose are the unhealthy tendencies. Whether a cadre has or has not made an observation trip abroad makes a difference in his perspective. However, there is a problem in practical work: the failure to proceed in two aspects, namely, scaling upward and penetrating downward. Scaling upward refers to mastery of modern scientific and cultural knowledge. While scaling upward, one must not forget to penetrate downward, going deep into the realities of life. The two aspects must be properly combined. In the course of construction, our 20 million-plus cadres are deficient in both aspects. They are deficient in both modern scientific and practical knowledge

and in understanding national conditions. Do we not say "neither can be missing?" But when "both are missing," it becomes even worse.

He then discussed the growth of cadres. He said: "I feel that there have to be two requirements: first, fairly abundant modern scientific knowledge, including knowledge in Marxism; second, practical experience and practical knowledge. Thus, we advocate that cadres, instead of concentrating on only one, exert themselves in both aspects. With just book knowledge alone, without practical knowledge, it will be very difficult to perform leadership work.

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CSO: 4005/136

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LAW DRAFTED TO PROTECT RIGHTS OF DISABLED.

OW312201 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, 31 Oct (XINHUA)--Government authorities are drafting a law to protect the rights and interests of the country's disabled people, a leading official said today.

Deng Pufang, director-in-chief of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, told participants in a national conference on jobs for the handicapped that the law would only be conducive to their employment but also to the development of the work for the handicapped of the country as a whole, the director-in-chief said. [sentence as received] Draft of the law is to be presented to the country's supreme legislative organ for approval next year.

The work for the handicapped has aroused increasing concern of the whole society in the past few years, he said. One of the manifestations, he said, is that government institutions and big state-owned and collective enterprises also offered to help more handicapped find jobs. In the past, he noted, only civil affairs departments at various levels are responsible for the work.

In Beijing, more public facilities have been renovated to make it convenient for handicapped people. Four major streets in the city's downtown districts have become "no obstacle" streets for the handicapped. Ramps have been built before 18 large stores and 27 pedestrian crossings in Wangfujing Street, one of the shopping centres of the city.

Special bus signboards for blind people were also established in addition to installing some sound indicator for blind people to cross streets. Such establishments will also be installed in some hospitals, cinemas, parks, libraries and public toilets.

However, Deng Pufang stated, the work for the handicapped is still lagging behind the economic and social development of the country. For example, he added, the handicapped find it more difficult for them to find work or to continue in their present jobs.

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CSO: 4000/045

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON DEATH OF MARSHAL YE JIANYING

XINHUA Biography

OW291909 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, 29 October (XINHUA)--Ye Jianying: A Great and Brilliant Life.

Ye Jiangying passed away as a long-tested loyal fighter of communism, great proletarian revolutionary, statesman and strategist and one of the founders of the People's Liberation Army and an outstanding leader of the party and state. He made magnificent contributions to the liberation and socialist cause of the Chinese people during the revolutionary struggles for more than half a century. Ye was a highly-respected founder of the People's Republic of China and an eminent leader of the party, the state and the army. His was a great and brilliant life.

I

Ye Jianying was born on 28 April 1897 in Yanyangpu, Meixian County, Guangdong Province. Influenced by the 1911 revolution, he was determined to dedicate himself to the service of his country when he was studying in the Bincun Sanpu School and the Meixian Dongshan Middle School. In 1916, he went to Southeast Asia with his father. He returned to China the next year and enrolled himself in a military school in Yunnan Province. Upon graduation he followed Sun Yat-sen and threw himself into China's democratic revolution.

He took part in the battle led by Sun Yat-sen to drive out the Quangxi warlords in the summer of 1920. In October the following year, he accompanied Sun Yat-sen, then the provisional president of the Republic of China, on an inspection tour of Guangxi Province.

In June 1922, warlord Chen Jiongming betrayed Sun Yat-sen. Ye Jianying, a marine corps battalion commander at the time, led his men to escort Sun Yat-sen out of danger and fight the rebels heroically. Later, he went to Fujian Province to become chief of staff of the Eighth Brigade of the East Punitive Army before he returned to Guangdong with his troops to fight Chen Jiongming's forces.

Invited by Liao Zhongkai, a member of the Kuomintang left wing, Ye Jianying, then chief of staff of the second division of the Guangdong Army, joined others in early 1924 to prepare for the setting up of the Huangpu Military academy and served as deputy director of its Teaching Department. He was one of the prestigious instructors at the academy.

At that time Ye was receptive to Marxism-Leninism and expressed his willingness to join the Communist Party of China.

In 1925, Ye took part in the two expeditions against Chen Jiongming. He was brave and resolute in command and showed his military talent.

In July 1926, Ye participated in the northern expedition (1926-1927). He first served as chief of staff of the General Reserve Force under the First Army of the National Revolutionary Army. After storming Nanchang, he was promoted to commander of the reorganized second division.

When Chiang Kai-shek staged the counterrevolutionary coup d'etat in Shanghai on 12 April 1927, Ye sent an open telegram against Chiang. Then he went to Wuhan to serve as chief of staff of the Fourth Army of the National Revolutionary Army. In July Ye Jianying joined the communist party secretly despite the white terror.

II

Before the Nanchang uprising in 1927, Ye Jianying got word that Wang Jingwei was plotting to persecute Ye Ting and He Long, he risked his life to find the two generals and consulted with them on what to do. It was decided that the armed forces under Ye Ting and He Long march onto Nanchang to foil the enemy plot. The Nanchang uprising was staged as planned. After the insurrectionary troops left Nanchang, Ye Jianying persuaded Zhang Fakui not to pursue the insurrectionary troops. In early August, Ye concurrently served as the commander of the cadets corps of the Fourth Army, making it the main force in the coming Guangzhou uprising. Later, he succeeded in expanding the guards regiment and introducing Liang Bingshu, a communist, to be its commander. This regiment also joined the uprising.

On 11 December 1927, Ye and Zhang Tailei and Ye Ting led the Guangzhou uprising. Ye Jianying served as the deputy commander-in-chief of the workers and peasants Red Army. The Guangzhou uprising, together with the Nanchang and autumn uprisings, marked the beginning of the second civil war and the establishment of the Chinese workers and peasants Red Army.

In the winter of 1928, Ye Jianying went to the Soviet Union to attend a special class in the Communist Labor University. He returned to China in the autumn of 1930. Early next year, he arrived in the central Soviet area in Jiangxi Province. In the following years, he served as member and chief of staff of the Central Revolutionary Military Committee, chief of staff of the First Front Red Army, commander of the Fujian and Jiangxi military area and Fujian military area, and participated in directing the Red Army to smash the second, third, and fourth campaigns of the "encirclement and suppression" against the central Soviet area launched by Chiang Kai-shek's troops. During this period, he also acted as president and political commissar of the Academy of the Chinese Workers and Peasants Red Army where a large number of political and military cadres were trained.

The central Red Army started its famous long march in October 1934. Ye commanded the first column under the Military Committee. He was wounded during an

enemy bombing when his troops entered the mountains in Guangxi Province. However, he still directed battles against the enemy.

The enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee was held at Zunyi, Guizhou Province, in January 1935. At this crucial juncture, Ye resolutely supported Mao Zedong's correct stand. In March the same year, he was appointed chief of staff of the Third Army group. In July he became the chief of staff of the Red Army Frontline Headquarters.

In August 1935, the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee held a meeting at Maoergai and decided to divide the Red Army into the left and right columns to cross the grasslands northward to southern Gansu. But Zhang Guotao who led the left column conducted activities to split the party and the Red Army and refused to carry out the party's policy of going northward while plotting to endanger the party Central Committee. Ye Jianying saw through the plot and reported the matter to Mao Zedong. The Central Committee held an emergency meeting at Baxi and decided to lead the main force of the First Front Army northward, thus escaping the danger. Ye protected the party Central Committee at this critical moment. For many times later Mao Zedong praised Ye's move as a great merit for the party and the revolution.

In mid-September, Ye Jianying served as chief of staff of the reorganized Shaanxi-Gansu detachment of the Chinese workers and peasants Red Army. When the central Red Army reached northern Shaanxi, Ye served as chief of staff of the First Front Army of the Red Army and the Military Committee.

In 1936, as the anti-Japanese vanguards crossed the Yellow River to its eastern banks, Ye led his troops in the middle section to pin down the enemy's main force, thus aiding the military actions of the left and right columns. In July the same year, Ye was sent by the party Central Committee to Ansai to get in touch with the Kuomintang Northeast Army in an attempt to push it to fight the Japanese invaders. In September, he was sent to Xian to contact patriotic forces there. Generals Zhang Xueliang and Yang Hucheng initiated the "Xian incident" on 12 December. Ye Jianying assisted Zhou Enlai in implementing the party's correct policy of settling the incident peacefully, and compelling Chiang Kai-shek to cease civil war. Thus the Kuomintang and the communist party came to cooperate for the second time, this time in fighting the Japanese invasion.

III

The war of resistance against Japan broke out in July 1937. In August, Ye Jianying went to Nanjing together with Zhou Enlai and Zhu De to participate in a national defence meeting called by Chiang Kai-shek. Ye served as chief of staff when the Red Army was redesignated as the Eighth Route Army. In October, he became the army's representative in Nanjing, actively working to expand the National United Front against Japan in Kuomintang-controlled areas. He also helped Zhou Enlai in rescuing many revolutionary comrades imprisoned by the Kuomintang, most of whom later became key members of the party leadership.

From 1937 to 1941, as a member of the Changjiang Bureau and the Southern Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, Ye Jianying disseminated the

party's anti-Japanese propositions in Kuomintang-controlled areas, made extensive contacts with upper-strata members of the Kuomintang and took part in negotiations with the Kuomintang on many occasions.

In February 1939, Ye participated in starting the Kuomintang Nanyue Guerrilla Officers Training Class and served as its deputy chief of the Education Department. At the class, he taught strategies and tactics on guerrilla warfare in the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, disseminating the concept of protracted war, which exerted far-reaching influences on the struggle.

Ye Jianying attended a national conference of chiefs of staff called by Chiang Kai-shek in Chongqing in March 1940. In his long speech entitled "problems on fighting and friction" at the conference, Ye cited a host of facts to publicize the Eighth Route Army's struggle against Japan and refute the rumours and slanders fabricated by Kuomintang diehards against the Eighth Route Army, winning wide sympathy. For this, he was reputed as "winner of verbal debates among many scholars." A "collection of Ye Jianying's remarks on anti-Japanese War" was published this year.

Ye returned to Yanan from Chongqing in February 1941 to act as chief of staff of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and chief of staff of the 18th Group Army. Correctly judging the times and sizing up the situation, he made meticulous plans to assist Mao Zedong and Commander-in-Chief Zhu De in directing battles against Japanese invaders. Ye paid much importance to strengthening the work of chief of staff of the army, for which he formulated a series of regulations and measures. In November, he served as a member of the Central Education Committee and deputy commandant of the Military Academy.

When the Kuomintang diehards staged the third upsurge against the Chinese Communist Party in June and July of 1943, he put forward to the Central Committee a plan of winning the battle by using political tactics and launching propaganda warfare. This played an important role in defeating the Kuomintang's anti-communist upsurge.

On behalf of the Central Committee, Ye Jianying gave a group of Chinese and foreign correspondents of the U.S. Army observation group to Yanan a detailed account of the military situation and military exploits of the Eighth Route Army in areas behind the enemy's frontline on 22 June 1944, forcefully refuting the slanders fabricated by Kuomintang diehards and exerting widespread influence internally and externally.

Ye was elected to the Central Committee at the Seventh National Congress of the communist party in the summer of 1945

IV

After the victory in the anti-Japanese war in 1945, Ye Jianying participated in negotiations with the Kuomintang on many occasions. In December of the same year, the CPC Central Committee sent a delegation headed by Zhou Enlai to the Political Consultative Conference in Chongqing. Ye Jianying was a member of the delegation.

In January 1946, Ye Jianying, as representative of the Chinese Communist Party in the Beiping Executive Headquarters for military mediation, mediated clashes between the communist party and the Kuomintang and supervised the endorsement of the truce agreement signed, with the Kuomintang and the American representative. Ye and other comrades in the executive headquarters waged arduous and complicated struggles and won a series of victories. At the same time they contacted by every possible means with patriotic democrats in various quarters, expanding the united front against Chiang Kai-shek.

Ye Jianying returned to Yanan from Beiping in February 1947. In March Ye went to northwest Shanxi Province to become the secretary of the Rear Area Committee of the CPC Central Committee.

From July to September Ye Jianying attended a national land conference and delivered a military report. In December Ye attended a working conference of the Central Committee in Mizhi County. He and Ren Bishi cochaired the discussion on the land issue.

When he worked in the Rear Areas Committee, he correctly implemented the party Central Committee's policy on land reform, actively assisted the central leadership to carry out the nationwide liberation war, thus making contributions to ensuring the party and Central Committee and Mao Zedong to fight in north Shaanxi and direct the battles across the country.

Ye became president and political commissar of the North China Military and Political College in May 1948. As he formulated a correct education policy and stressed to select good teachers, practise democratic teaching and train cadres according to the need of actual combat, the college trained large numbers of competent military and political cadres for the army.

In early 1949, Ye Jianying served as the chairman of the Beiping Military Control Committee and its mayor. Together with Nie Rongzhen and Peng Zhen, he brought about the peaceful liberation of the city and led the reorganization of the old army, the taking over of the government, army, schools and industrial and mining enterprises in the old city and worked for the municipal construction, maintaining social stability, resuming and developing production and improving cultural and educational establishments, thus laying a foundation for the development of the capital's construction.

In April, he joined the central delegation headed by Zhou Enlai to enter into peaceful negotiations with the delegation of the Nanjing Kuomintang Government led by Zhang Zhizhong. The two sides reached a "domestic peace agreement," which the Nanjing government rejected.

In August, the CPC Central Committee appointed Ye Jianying to be the first secretary of the South China Subbureau, commander and political commissar of the Guangdong Military Area.

V

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese people's Liberation Army, under the command of Ye Jianying and Chen Geng, launched the

Guangdong campaign in early October. Guangzhou was liberated on 14 October. Ye held successively posts including chairman of the Guangdong Provincial People's Government and mayor of Guangzhou, vice-chairman of the Central-South Military and Administrative Committee, commander of the South China Military Region, acting commander of the Central-South Military Region and acting secretary of the Central-South Bureau of the CPC Central Committee.

From the end of 1949 to 1953, he led the struggle to suppress bandits, economic construction and democratic reform in the South-China area. He also exerted himself to guiding Guangzhou's municipal construction and other major work, and made remarkable achievements.

In February 1950, he led the work to map out the fighting strategy and plans for the campaign to liberate Hainan Island. The PLA liberated the island on 1 May.

From the spring of 1950, he began to lead the land reform in Guangdong. History shows that the policies including policies of attaching importance to protecting the interests of national industrialists and merchants, which he worked out according to the principles and policies of the party Central Committee and in line with the actual conditions of Guangdong Province, were absolutely correct. He also served as director of the South-China Bureau of Reclamation and Planting and led the work to develop the country's rubber and other tropical plants production.

After he was transferred to Beijing in October 1954, Ye served successively as vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council of the central people's government, vice-chairman of the National Defense Council of the People's Republic of China and director of the Armed Forces Supervision Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

In April 1955, Ye became acting director of the General Training Supervision Department, taking charge of the whole army's military training. He stressed the necessity of proceeding from the needs of actual combat and conducting military training under modern conditions so as to turn the PLA into a regular, modernized and fine revolutionary army.

In September, he was made a marshal of the People's Republic of China.

In November, Ye organized and directed a military exercise in the Liaodong Peninsula, probing ways to conduct training and operation under the conditions of modern warfare.

In June 1956, he chaired a meeting of the military academies and schools. He stressed the great significance of running well the academies and schools to the modernization of the army.

In September he attended the Eighth National Congress of the CPC and was re-elected to the Central Committee.

In December 1956, he led a military delegation to visit Burma. Later, he also led military delegations to visit the Soviet Union, India, Poland and other

countries. These visits helped promote the friendship between the Chinese Army and the armies and peoples of these countries.

In March 1958, he was entrusted to establish the academy of military sciences and became president and political commissar of the academy. He directed the work to set up the correct principles, policies and methods for military scientific research, to build a contingent of scientific research cadres and to train a large number of scientific research personnel. In the same year, he became president of the advanced military academy. He was an outstanding strategist, military educator and pioneer of modern military scientific research of the Chinese Army.

In September 1959, he became a Standing Committee member of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee.

In 1960, he became chairman of the Committee of Military Training and Military Scientific Research under the Military Commission. He firmly implemented the strategic principle of active defense formulated by the party Central Committee and Mao Zedong and directed and participated in the national defense studies. He put forward the idea that military training should be combined with military scientific research and that laws governing warfare under modern conditions should be explored mainly through summing up the experience of the PLA. Under his direction, a series of regulations for the PLA were formulated. He also directed the development of military science and technology and made an all-round contribution to building the PLA into a powerful, modernized and regular one and the upholding and development of Mao Zedong military thinking.

In December 1963, he proposed that the Guo Xingfu teaching method be spread in the whole army. His proposal was approved by Mao Zedong and the Military Commission. This led to an upsurge of mass training throughout the army with remarkable achievements.

In 1965, he became a vice-chairman of the Fourth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

In January 1966, he became vice-chairman of the military commission. In May he served on the secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and acted as secretary-general of the Military Commission, taking care of its day-to-day operations. In August he was elected to the Political Bureau at the 11th Plenary Session of the 8th Central Committee of the CPC

VI

During the 10-year turmoil of the "cultural revolution," Ye Jianying waged indomitable struggles against the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques in various forms. In the early days of the "cultural revolution," he took a number of measures within his powers to uphold party leadership, stabilize the army and protect veteran cadres. At the Central Working Conference in October 1966, he spoke again and again against disturbing the army. On 13 November, he criticized the erroneous practices of that period in a speech at a meeting attended by 100,000 people from military schools and cultural and sports organizations held in the Beijing Workers' Stadium. On 29 November, he delivered

another speech sternly condemning acts of beating, smashing and looting, at a meeting attended by teachers and students of military schools held in the same stadium. He instructed the military museum to preserve the pictures of Comrades Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping in the exhibition hall, to counter the evil acts of Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and others to incite people to "overthrow Liu and Deng. [quotations as received]

At a meeting of the Political Bureau in January 1967, Ye made a speech on stabilizing the armed forces. After the meeting, holding a statistical chart showing the military units above sub-military regions under attack, Ye reprimanded Jiang Qing by saying: "Domestic trouble is bound to lead to foreign invasion," and "to stabilize the armed forces is in the fundamental interest of the party and the state." At a meeting of the Military Commission held on 20 January, he denounced with the force of justice Jiang Qing, Kang Sheng and Chen Boda for their crimes of overthrowing veteran cadres, opposing the party and disturbing the army. He pounded the table with so much force that he broke a finger bone. After a fierce struggle, Ye Jianying presided over the formulation of an eight-point order of the Military Commission, which was issued for execution upon the approval of Chairman Mao. This played a significant role in stabilizing the situation at that time. At a meeting of the Political Bureau held on 14 February, he reprimanded Kang Sheng, Chen Boda, Zhang Chunqiao and others: "You have disturbed the party and the government and the factories and rural areas. You are not satisfied with that. You also want to disturb the armed forces. What the devil are you at by doing so?" Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and others fabulously charged the resistance by Ye Jianying and other veteran comrades against the "cultural revolution" as an "adverse current in February." Ye Jianying was subject to attack and persecution and was actually removed from the leading posts in the party Central Committee and the army.

At the First Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the party held in April 1969, Ye was elected to the Political Bureau at the proposal of Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and other comrades. Entrusted by Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai, Ye Jianying and Chen Yi, Xu Xiangqian and Nie Rongzhen made a comprehensive and in-depth analysis of the complicated international situation from June to October and put forward views and suggestions of strategic importance as to how to open up a new chapter in the country's foreign affairs work. In October of the same year, he was driven out of Beijing by Lin Biao on the ground of preparations against war. The ailing marshal moved from Hunan to Guangdong and other places, experiencing untold sufferings.

In August and September 1970, he attended the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the party held at Lushan and fought resolutely against the plot of Lin Biao, Chen Boda and others to usurp power. After the meeting, Ye Jianying, acting on instructions of Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai, led a group to Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hunan and Hubei to investigate into Chen Boda's reactionary history so as to expose his true features as a political swindler.

After Lin Biao's betrayal and flight in 1971, Ye Jianying again took charge of the day-to-day operations of the Military Commission in the capacity of its vice-chairman and played an important role in stabilizing the situation in the whole country and the army.

In July 1971, Ye Jianying was entrusted by Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai to receive Henry Kissinger, special adviser to the U.S. president on national security, who was on a secret visit to China. In 1972, he took part in the reception of U.S. President Richard Nixon and Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka. In 1973, he also assisted Zhou Enlai to receive Kissinger on his second visit to China. Ye made important contribution to establishing Sino-U.S. and Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations.

Ye was elected vice-chairman of the party Central Committee at the 1st Plenary Session of the 10th Central Committee of the party in August 1973.

In January 1974, Ye Jianying was entrusted by Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai to direct together with Deng Xiaoping the battle of self-defense on China's Sixha Islands and recovered the islands once occupied by the reactionary South Vietnamese troops.

Ye Jianying was appointed minister of national defense at the first session of the Fourth National People's Congress in January 1975. From June to July, Deng Xiaoping and Ye Jianying presided over an enlarged meeting of the Military Commission which was of historic significance. He made important speeches on the international situation, the reduction of the number of soldiers, the restructuring of the military establishment and the arrangement of the excessive cadres. During the meeting, he had talks with many high-ranking officers, briefing them on Chairman Mao's criticism of the "gang of four" and exposing the plots of Jiang Qing and others to disturb the army behind the back of the party Central Committee. After the meeting, Ye Jianying led a group to readjust the leading bodies of more than 20 high-level units of the army. This created important conditions for the subsequent smashing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique and the stability of the armed forces and the country.

Early in 1976, Ye was again removed from leading posts in the movement to "criticize Deng and counter the right deviationist trend of reversing past verdicts."

In 1976, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De and Mao Zedong died in succession. The Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique stepped up its conspiracy to seize the supreme leadership of the party and state. In October, at the critical moment when the party and country faced imminent danger, the marshal and other comrades on the Political Bureau took resolute measures to smash the clique according to the wishes of the party and the people and thus rescued the party from the danger. Ye played a decisive role in the struggle which had a bearing on the destiny of the party and the country.

VII

After the smashing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, Ye Jianying, showing great foresight and removing obstacles, insisted on inviting Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun and other long-tested revolutionaries of the older generation to take charge of the leadership of the party and the state at once. He insisted on giving credit to the April 1976 Tiananmen incident as a revolutionary movement and redressing all the wrongly and falsely charged cases.

In March 1977, Ye was again put in charge of the day-to-day work of the Military Commission. With great boldness, he led the army in liquidating the pernicious influences of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. On 31 July, he made an important speech at a meeting held by the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Army. He reviewed the army's glorious history in the past 50 years, expounded Mao Zedong's military thinking in a comprehensive and systematic way and put forward the fighting tasks of the army in the new historical period. He was elected vice-chairman of the CPC Central Committee at the 1st Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee in August 1977.

On 5 March 1978, Ye was elected chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress at the congress' first session. During panel discussions of the PLA delegation, he urged comrades from the army to uphold Marxism and Leninism, uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat and stick to the socialist road. He stressed that the army must be put under the absolute leadership of the party. While serving as the chairman he received many heads of state and government, parliamentary delegations, army leaders and well-known figures from foreign countries and developed China's friendly ties with these countries.

In December 1978, Ye Jianying, together with Deng Xiaoping and other leaders of the party Central Committee, set things to rights in the party's guiding ideology and reestablished the Marxist ideological, political and organizational lines of the party.

In January 1979, Ye presided over a meeting of the National People's Congress Standing Committee to adopt and issue a "message to compatriots in Taiwan," which states that the reunification of China now fits in with popular feeling and the general trend of development, calls for developing trade, making up for each other's need and creating economic interflow on both sides of the Taiwan straits, and advocating shipping and postal services at an early date.

Ye delivered an important speech on behalf of the CPC Central Committee on 30 September 1979, at a meeting in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. He explained China's achievements and errors in the past 30 years, summed up the lessons of the "cultural revolution," criticized the mistake of "two whatevers," pointed out clearly that great attention should be paid to the building of high-developed socialist ethics while building a highly-developed material civilization, and called on the people of the country to unite and march courageously towards the grand goal of the four modernizations.

In September 1980, Ye headed a committee for revising the constitution and directed the formulation of a new constitution which was adopted by the Fifth National People's Congress at its Fifth Session in December 1982. Ye also guided the formulation of 22 laws including the criminal law, the criminal procedural code (for trial implementation), contributing greatly to the improvement and perfection of China's legal system.

On 30 September 1981, Ye issued a famous statement on the policy concerning Taiwan's return to the motherland for the realization of China's peaceful reunification. He specified the nine-point program for the reunification of the country and proposed that talks be held between the communist and the Kuomintang on a reciprocal basis to bring about cooperation for the third time. This important statement is becoming to have more and more impact on the reunification of the motherland. For many times, he also met and had cordial conversations with compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese returning to visit relatives or see sights, encouraging them to contribute more to the national reunification and the country's construction.

In his speech at the 12th National Party Congress in September 1982, Ye stressed that a large number of young, energetic and capable comrades must be promoted to leading posts at the central and other levels in a bid to create a new situation in socialist modernization. He also stressed that the Central Committee must adhere to democratic centralism in exercising leadership. He was elected to the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau at the 1st Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee.

On 25 February 1983 when the term of the Fifth National People's Congress was drawing to an end, Ye wrote a letter to NPC Standing Committee, requesting not being nominated and elected a deputy to the Sixth National People's Congress and thus not being nominated a candidate for the chairmanship of the NPC Standing Committee. In a reply to Ye Jianying's letter on 5 March, the NPC Standing Committee complied with his request while speaking highly of his monumental feats in the revolutionary struggles, fraught with hardships and difficulties, spanning more than half a century, and of his outstanding contributions to the cause of building socialism and to the realization of the great cause of national reunification. In June, Ye Jianying was appointed vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China at the first session of the Sixth National People's Congress. In October, he took part and presided over the 2nd Plenary Session of the party's 12th Central Committee. In the same year, "selected poems of Ye Jianying" was published. In his later years, he went time and again to various parts of the country for inspection together with Wang Zhen and other comrades-in-arms, showing concern and support to those who were working at these places.

In September 1985, Ye and other 63 senior comrades wrote a letter to the 4th Plenary Session of the party's 12th Central Committee, requesting not to be nominated candidates for membership of the Central Committee, so that a number of younger comrades with professional competence and moral integrity could enter the Central Committee and thus to realize the transition from the old to the young in the leading organs of the party. The session complied with his request, and wrote a letter of respect to him which spoke highly of his splendid career. The letter said: "we deeply believe that the whole party, army and people of the whole country will remember forever your important and historical contribution to the party and the country. Your devotion to the cause of realizing communism in China, your extraordinary revolutionary courage and resourcefulness as manifested in the crucial moments of the complicated revolutionary struggles, your noble qualities such as eager to learn and deep thinking,

hard-working, giving consideration to the overall situation and solidarity have set a fine example for us to follow forever."

Comrade Ye Jianying will live forever in the hearts of the Chinese people of all nationalities.

Memorial Service

OW300831 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, 30 October (XINHUA)--Every newspaper in Beijing today devoted its entire front page to the death of Marshal Ye Jianying, who died 22 October at the age of 90.

The papers carried news and photographs of the memorial ceremony held here yesterday. China's top leaders paid their last respects to the marshal at the Great Hall of the People. A eulogy was delivered by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the communist party Central Committee who outlined the career of Marshal Ye.

The newspapers also carried reports on the memorial activities held in Marshal Ye's some county of Meixian and in Guangzhou where the marshal spend must of his youth. Services were also held in Hong Kong and Macao, and messages of condolence sent by state leaders of a number of countries.

Ye who became marshal in 1955 had dedicated his life to the liberation of the Chinese people and the socialist cause.

In his eulogy to Marshal Ye, Hu Yaobang described Ye as a great proletarian revolutionary, statesman, military strategist and one of the founders of the Chinese people's liberation army.

In his youth, Ye followed Dr Sun Yat-sen and dedicated himself to China's democratic revolution. He joined the Chinese Communist Party in 1927 when Chiang Kai-Shek and Wang Jingwei betrayed the revolution and large numbers of communists were massacred.

Ye served as chief of staff of the Eighth Route Army and the Military Commission of the Central Committee from 1936 through the war of resistance against Japan (1937-1945). During this time he made important contributions not only to the establishment and development of the anti-Japanese National United Front but also helped lead the communists to victory.

During the war of liberation which began in 1946, Ye Jianying assisted the central leaders in conducting the nationwide people's liberation war. He made important contributions to the peaceful liberation of Beiping and commanded the campaigns to liberate Guangzhou and Hainan Island when the liberation army marched southward.

During the decade-long turmoil known as the "cultural revolution" which started in 1966, Ye Jianying waged indomitable struggles against the dogma and politics which dominated the ideological struggle. Without regard for his personal safety Marshal Ye made great efforts to resist and correct the mistakes of the "cultural revolution." He was elected vice-chairman of the party Central Committee in August 1973.

In 1976, the marshal and others on the Political Bureau took resolute measures to smash the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique and thus rescued the party from the danger.

Since 1978, Hu said, Ye Jianying made outstanding contributions in introducing reforms, opening China to the outside world, in improving democracy and the legal system and in promoting the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

While serving as chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee (1978 to 1983), Ye Jianying presided over a NPC Standing Committee meeting which issued a "message to compatriots in Taiwan" in January 1979. In September 1981, he issued another famous statement aimed at the peaceful reunification. "The impact of those documents has become more and more important," Hu added.

Xu Xiangqian Eulogy

OW312330 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0010 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, 30 October (XINHUA)--Article: Distinguished Service, Brilliant Life--In Memory of Marshal Ye Jianying, by Xu Xiangqian.

Comrade Jianying has left us forever!

We have lost a longtime comrade and a longtime comrade-in-arms. This is a great loss to the whole party, the whole country, and the PLA.

When Marshal Ye was seriously ill, I went to see him at his residence. Since he had just had an operation, he was not able to say anything. Like all other comrades, I wished him early recovery. When the bad news came that he had died, many things, past and present, came to mind, and I was greatly saddened!

The history of the Chinese people's great revolutionary struggle at many important junctures for over half a century is vivid testimony of Comrade Jianying's immortal service. His name is closely linked with the history of China's democratic revolution, the history of CPC-led armed struggle, the history of China's socialist revolution and construction, and the history of PLA development. His noble character and prestige will shine forever.

My first acquaintance with him took place at the Guangdong Whampoa Military Academy in 1924. Among the leading officials and cadets of that Kuomintang-operated [KMT-operated] academy, which was founded by Dr Sun Yat-sen with CPC support in Guangzhou's Whampoa Island to train army officers, many were CPC members and KMT leftists, and many of its teachers and staff members were well-known personages. In those days, Comrade Jianying was deputy director of the academy's faculty. Although he was not a CPC member, his thinking was very progressive, and he took active part in the revolutionary army, which was

mainly made up of Whampoa cadets, to pursue the national revolutionary cause. During the two Eastern Expeditions launched by the academy's teachers and cadets, he, Zhou Enlai, and others were comrades-in-arms. In February 1925, he and I took part of the Second Eastern Expedition. After we returned from the campaign, he wrote a poem, which reads, in part: "Even if revolutionary history and revolutionaries fall into oblivion some day, revolutionary party members are duty bound to shed their blood!"

Before the Northern Expedition started, both he and I left the academy. I learned later that after the Northern Expeditionary Army captured Nanchang, he served as commander of the new Second Division of the National Revolutionary Army [NRA]. Later, he served as the chief of staff of the Fourth NRA Army. Comrade Jianying decisively joined the CPC in February 1928, despite the reign of white terror in those days. What he went through in those days was specifically what many other distinguished revolutionaries had through before him, namely from being democrats to being communists. Henceforth, he dedicated his whole life to the struggle of the communist cause.

My second encounter with Comrade Jianying took place in Guangzhou in December 1927 when the mighty revolution failed and brightness was driven out by darkness. To save the revolution and wage an armed struggle against the KMT reactionaries, Chinese communists initiated the Nanchang Uprising, the Autumn Harvest Uprising, and the Guangzhou Uprising. After playing a significant part in launching the Nanchang Uprising, Comrade Jianying worked with Zhang Tailei and other comrades and initiated the Guangzhou Uprising. Prior to the Guangzhou Uprising, I, at the order of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, sneaked into Guangzhou from Shanghai to clandestinely train the workers Red Guards in preparation for an armed uprising. Although there were more than 3,000 workers Red Guards in Guangzhou in those days, they lacked training, weapons, and actual combat experience. Just when the insurgents were badly in need of a regular armed force, the Fourth NRA Army Training Group headed by Comrade Jianying moved into Guangzhou from Wuhan via Jiujiang and Nanchang. After their arrival in Guangzhou, members of the group, who had earned the name of "new born babies" because they were totally disarmed by Zhang Fakui on the way, were again rearmed after several setbacks owing to Comrade Jianying's active struggle and planning. During the "cultural revolution," Comrade Jianying and I both sought "refuge" in Beijing's Xi Shan. When we talked about the post-uprising chaos, we could not help saying that we were not notified of the retreat. Marshal Ye said: I was not notified either. I did not know the change until I went to the headquarters at night and found no one there; and all I could do was to turn around and flee. When we recalled the life in those days and watched the chaos during the "cultural revolution," all sorts of feelings welled up in our minds and we could not help sighing with a heavy heart!

Well versed in both military and political affairs, Marshal Ye spent most of his time in the protracted revolutionary struggle at the General Staff Headquarters of the CPC Central Committee's Military Commission, and was a right-hand man for Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, and other leading comrades. In the combat to break the Kuomintang's siege of the central revolutionary base, on the road of the Long March, at the foot of Baota Sha in Yanan, and at the Supreme Command at Xibaipo, Comrade Jianying, with his distinct ability as a military strategist, assisted Mao Zedong and other comrades in successive major campaigns. He contributed his painstaking effort and wisdom to many of our

army's major campaign strategies, including the three campaigns at Liao-Shen, Huai-Hai, and Ping-Jin which were decisive in the ultimate doom of the Chiang Dynasty. Daring to struggle and knowing how to do so, Comrade Jianying demonstrated his farsightedness and wit as a strategist and statesman in his numerous rounds of negotiations with the Kuomintang's Chiang Kai-shek. He made distinctive contributions to building our army militarily, politically, and logistically and to developing the military theory. Some of our veteran comrades cordially called him the "advisor."

At many crucial junctures of the Chinese revolution, Comrade Jianying always bravely stepped forward as a heroic fighter. In the complicated inner-party struggles, he staunchly safeguarded the unity of the party and the army and resolutely carried out the party's correct line. He set a good example of selflessness and dauntlessness in the struggle against Wang Ming's left-leaning line, Zhang Guotao's splittism, and the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique. In the catastrophic years of the "Great Cultural Revolution," he was framed as a leading member of the "February Countercurrent." At a meeting of the Military Commission in January 1976, he joined a few veteran comrades in fighting against the conspiracy of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to disrupt the army. In direct confrontation with Kang Sheng, Chen Boda, and their ilk at a meeting of the Political Bureau at Huairentang in Zhongnanhai on 14 February, Comrade Jianying stood up in wrath and sternly questioned Kang Sheng and the others: Isn't it enough that you have disrupted the party and the government and created chaos in factories and rural areas? Why must you disrupt the army, too, and what are you after? He also questioned Chen Boda: What are the principles of the Paris commune? He asked them: Seizing power in Shanghai and making it the Shanghai Commune is a major issue involving state structure. Why did you change the name of Shanghai without discussion with, and the approval of, the Political Bureau? The righteous speeches by Jianying and a few veteran comrades were later called by Jiang Qing and her ilk "trouble-making at Huairentang." After that, he, like us, was wrongly criticized. In spite of difficult circumstances, he still showed concern for the stability in the army and for other comrades under criticism. Once, when he heard that the "rebels" were going to ransack my house, he issued an order protecting my safety, while informing me by phone and making arrangements for me to move to Xishan. His sincere spirit of sharing weal and woe will always be remembered. On the eve of the "1 August" Army Founding Day in 1976, due to trouble-making by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," it became questionable whether Comrade Zhu De and a few veteran comrades, including myself, could attend the reception marking the 40th Army Founding Anniversary. Before a final decision was made on this question, Comrade Jianying personally visited me at my residence, bringing along a barber. He wanted me to get a haircut to get ready for the reception. He had a clearcut view in mind: Attendance by the veteran comrades of the Military Commission at the reception is not a personal matter. It concerns the stability and unity of the army as well as domestic and international effects. It is also a struggle against the "gang of four." When a telephone call informed us of Comrade Mao Zedong's approval for us to attend the reception, Comrade Jianying just couldn't conceal his delight.

During nationwide criticism of the "February Countercurrent," which was orchestrated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the veteran comrades of the Military Commission could hardly see each other. Near the end of 1969, Comrade Mao Zedong instructed several comrades of the Central Committee and the Military Commission to set up an international situation study group and meet once a

month in Zhongnanhai. I was working at a factory to "undergo reeducation" at that time, but was able to see Comrade Jianying because of the monthly meeting. In the discussion he always optimistically talked about the international situation. After repeated deliberations, the meeting's participants unanimously recommended Marshal Ye take charge of writing a report "Treasure Tree in the Forests of the World" to the party Central Committee. The report, which penetratingly analyzed the international situation and put forward a number of important questions concerning international strategy and defense building, won praise from Mao Zedong and other comrades. With a proletarian revolutionary's boldness of vision, Marshal Ye played a decisive role in crushing the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique.

Jianying was a veteran marshal earning our profound esteem. His dedication to the cause of communism, principled spirit, consideration for the overall situation, keen attention to unity, modest manner, and diligence at study will forever be good examples and the invaluable spiritual wealth of the party and the people.

Eternal glory to Comrade Jianying!

Xi Zhongxun Eulogy

OW31121 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0848 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, 30 October (XINHUA)--Mourning With Profound Grief the Death of the Beloved and Respected Marshal Ye by Xi Zhongxun.

Our beloved and respected Comrade Ye Jianying has left us forever. I am filled with deep sorrow at the loss of a teacher who had a high and upright character and tireless zeal.

Comrade Ye Jianying had a brilliant fighting career. Like a silk-spinning silkworm or a burning candle, he gave his all for the party's and people's causes till his heart stopped beating. His immortal feats will go down in the annals of history.

We can never forget that since the day he threw himself into the revolution, Comrade Ye Jianying placed the interests of the party and the people first. He always took the situation as a whole into consideration, observed discipline, and courageously and resolutely proceeded without hesitation for the sake of justice, even at the risk of his life. In particular, his decisive role in crushing Zhang Guotao's attempt to undermine the party Central Committee during the Red Army's Long March and in smashing the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique during the "Great Cultural Revolution" will always remain on the party's record of merits. Comrade Ye Jianying's poems contain the following line: "A person's life, like a bamboo, is valuable only if it can pass the test of difficult times." This verse portrayed his lofty spirit, courage, and wisdom in standing up for the interests of the party and the people in numerous critical historical moments.

I first met with Comrade Ye Jianying in Yenan. I was extremely impressed by his broad military knowledge and extraordinary organizational and command skills. I had always admired his foresight and judicious judgment in the political field, his diligent and strict workstyle, his modesty and kindness toward people, and his frugal and simple lifestyle. However, it was after the smashing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique that I had more contact with him and had the opportunity to personally experience and observe his lofty spirit and noble character.

In Comrade Ye Jianying I saw a broad-minded, daring spirit. He placed the interests of the party and state ahead of other considerations. When making important decisions, he always took into consideration the state's long-term security and the party's growth. After crushing the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, he was the first to suggest that those who followed Lin Biao's and Jiang Qing's counterrevolutionary cliques and committed atrocities should be removed from the leading bodies to let the Marxists take over leadership. He wholeheartedly hoped that the people of all nationalities in the country and the whole party and the army would try to make up for the time lost in the 10-year turmoil. Upholding our party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts, he was determined to reverse major unjust verdicts and misjudged and framed-up cases, to recommend the wise and able, and to rehabilitate a large number of long-tested cadres and ask them to take up offices. For the future of the party and the state, he suggested on several occasions at Political Bureau meetings Comrade Deng Xiaoping be asked to take up office as soon as possible. He presented his case on just grounds and worked unceasingly for the acceptance of his proposal. He stressed again and again: "Comrade Xiaoping has great talents and abilities to administer the country and ensure its security. He fully deserves to serve as the party's 'mastermind' and the army's commander-in-chief." Thanks to the joint efforts of Comrade Ye Jianying and other comrades in the Political Bureau, the great event materialized, an event that was in accordance with the wishes of the party, the army, and people and of decisive meaning in steering our country's history back onto the right track.

Framed by Kang Sheng and persecuted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," I was out of work for 16 years. After Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, Wang Zhen, and other veteran comrades took office, my misjudged case was redressed, thanks to the concern of the CPC Central Committee and Comrade Ye Jianying. In February 1978, I returned to Beijing to attend the CPPCC National Committee meeting at special invitation. At that time Comrade Ye Jianying was already advanced in years and was working very hard day and night; but still he took time to receive me. He was very happy to see I was in good health. Holding my hands tightly, he encouraged me to look forward and contribute to the party. His broad vision and noble bearing and his kindness, modesty, sincerity, and deep affection toward his comrades touched me so profoundly that I was in tears. What else can make a communist party member happy and proud of himself besides working for the party? In early April, the CPC Central Committee decided to send me to Guangdong Province to work.

Guangdong is Comrade Ye Jianying's hometown, a place where he long engaged in revolutionary activities. It was there during the great revolutionary period that he began his military career. Braving the enemy's fire, he fought against traitors and led uprisings. On the eve of Guangdong's liberation, he was sent to Guangdong by the party Central Committee to assume the heavy responsibility of the chief of the party, government, and military in the South China region. Summing up Guangdong's practical situation and historical traits, and resolutely implementing the party Central Committee's principles and policies, he proposed a series of far-sighted policies and measures which played a decisive role in the early liberation of South China, the political stability in the newly liberated area, the overcoming of various difficulties, and the resumption of production as well as setting in motion of various tasks. I had not been working for some 10 years before I came to Guangdong. Therefore, finding myself suddenly placed in an important position, and having to work in a relatively complex place, I had some difficulties coping with my work. Shortly after my arrival in Guangdong, Comrade Ye Jianying came for an inspection. Upon hearing my report on the initial work plan for Guangdong, he left me with the following words and asked me to take note of them during work: Make in depth study and investigation; draft plans carefully; report developments to the party Central Committee in time; execute and implement plans methodically; do things in order of importance and urgency; and maintain secrecy and pay attention to security. In Guangdong as well as up to now I have always held Comrade Ye Jianying's advice as my motto.

During my 3 year's stay in Guangdong, comrades at the provincial Party Committee and I kept up the struggle of exposing and criticizing the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary group and resolutely dealt with various factional chieftains. Especially since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, we have abided by the party's principle of seeking truth from facts, eliminating "left" influence, setting things to right, reversing mistrial cases, and implementing various party policies. As for some historical problems, the provincial Party Committee conducted fresh investigation, also in a truth-seeking spirit, reported the investigation timely to the party Central Committee and the CPC Discipline Inspection Commission and dealt with the problems properly. In the summer of 1978, Comrade Ye Jianying asked Comrade Hu Yaobang to convey his opinions to the Guangdong Provincial Party Committee. He fully affirmed the work of the Guangdong Provincial Party Committee which gave tremendous thrust to our efforts in creating a new phase in Guangdong work.

Comrade Ye Jianying showed great interest and gave full support to the special policies and flexible measures adopted and carried out in Guangdong and Fujian. This fully showed his farsightedness and thoughtfulness in observation. When inspecting Guangdong in June 1979, he called on Guangdong to march one step ahead of the others and to do a good job in experiments according to the spirit of special policies and flexible measures approved by the party Central Committee for Guangdong and Fujian. In a meeting with party secretaries of prefectures, cities, and counties from Guangdong, he said: If the Guangdong experiment fares well, it will set other areas in motion. If the experiment fails, the whole nation will be in disarray. Therefore, it is very important for us to exert every effort and make a good start.

On 15 July, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council formally issued a circula approving and transmitting two reports submitted by the Guangdong Provincial Party Committee and the Fujian Provincial Party Committee on practicing special policies and flexible measures with regard to foreign economic activities. Thanks to efforts by party committees at all levels and the people of Guangdong, work in Guangdong has progressed greatly and the central policies have been transformed into a great material force ever since then. Practice has shown that practicing special policies and flexible measures as well as setting up special economic zones in Guangdong and Fujian were not only beneficial to the acceleration of economic development in both provinces, they were also instrumental in promoting the country's economic structural reform. Now, the policy of opening to the outside world and invigoration of the domestic economy has become our country's firm national policy.

Comrade Ye Jianying attached importance to the correct handling of relationships between local and nonlocal cadres and to the problem of training local cadres. He always placed great confidence in and gave support to comrades who came to work in Guangdong from other areas. He encouraged nonlocal cadres to adapt to local life and customs and work hand in hand with local cadres and the masses. He once told a story about Qinshihuang who sent Zhao Tuo, an official or Hebei origin, to work in Guangdong. Zhao Tuo stayed a long time in Guangdong and had accomplished many good deeds there. He urged nonlocal cadres to emulate Zhao Tuo and settle down in Guangdong. He said: Comrades from other provinces have done quite a lot of work and contributed much in Guangdong. People in Guangdong will praise you and will not forget you. At the same time, Comrade Ye Jianying also stressed the training of, and attached importance to, the service of local cadres. In June 1979 the provincial Party Committee called a meeting of party secretaries of prefectures, cities, and counties. When receiving participants, he asked county party secretaries of Guangdong origin to raise their hands. He was pleased and thought it a good phenomenon to see a majority of them were of Guangdong origin. He called on me and Comrade Yang Shangkun to continuously pay attention to training local cadres. He said: This is not regionalism, the party's cause calls for it. He always urged local and nonlocal cadres to respect each other, unite, learn from each other, and with a single mind to do better work. He proposed on several occasions that nonlocal cadres learn to speak the local dialect so as to better communicate with the masses. He humorously said: Speaking different languages is like ducks quacking at each other. Nobody makes anything of quacking. At the same time, he hoped that local cadres would learn to speak and spread the use of Putonghua.

Comrade Ye Jianying had always kept in close contact with the masses. Even during his latter years he came to Guangdong every year to give guidelines for local work. Despite his old age and poor health, he usually braved the summer heat to inspect local factories, rural areas, schools, and troops. He also inspected development in the Shenzhen and Zhugai Special Economic Zones, and in Hainan Island. He was concerned about petroleum exploration in the South China Sea, Guangdong's nonferrous metal industry, and its communication, energy, and overseas Chinese work. Guangdong Province is made up, roughly of 70 percent mountainous areas, 10 percent water areas, and 20 percent rice fields. These vast mountainous areas are the province's major resources. Comrade Ye Jianying had called for developing these mountainous areas, and stressed that "afforestation must be properly carried out in developing mountainous areas

because afforested mountains are water sources. Mountains must be accompanied by water because, without water, mountains will not be a resource." The most fundamental task in the socialist stage is to develop productive forces, and that is why Comrade Ye Jianying, wherever he went, always said: I hope you will make continuous progress in developing your production work. I hope the people's livelihood will improve year after year, and their educational level and scientific knowledge will be raised following the development of production work. Comrade Ye kept close contacts with the people, and he always kept in mind the masses' vital interests. When he saw that many peasants still used firewood for cooking, he thought it a terrible waste. He urged rural cadres at various levels to vigorously develop methane-generating pits and small hydroelectric power stations in order to solve the energy problem in rural areas. During one of his trips to Meixian County, he was told that the building of local Huangtang Hospital was rather shabby and the hospital's facility was simple and crude. When he came back to Guangzhou, he asked the comrades of the local Public Health Department to find some old medical equipment in major hospitals in Beijing and ship them to Huangtang Hospital. At the same time, he asked these comrades to send some medical personnel to study at major hospitals in Beijing and then impart what they learned to other workers of Huangtang Hospital so that the hospital's service could be improved gradually. Comrade Ye had deep affection toward veteran revolutionaries. During his many inspection tours, he received and extended his regards to many family members of martyrs, and comforted them with concern and warmth from the party. He constantly kept in mind the great cause of the motherland's reunification and always reminded us to good united front work. He had personally met many personages from Hong Kong and Macao, as well as returned overseas Chinese and Chinese of foreign nationalities. Wherever he went, Comrade Ye Jianying was warmly welcomed by workers, peasants, students, dependents of overseas Chinese, and PLA commanders and fighters.

Comrade Ye Jianying was a modest, prudent, and accessible person. All comrades were willing to approach him and regarded meeting and talking with him as a pleasant thing. Cadres in Guangdong Province usually cordially addressed Comrade Ye as old marshal. Everyone respected and loved him very much, and hoped that he would remain healthy and live long.

After I was transferred from Guangdong to the party Central Committee, I had had more opportunities to maintain direct contacts with, and to learn from Comrade Ye Jianying. I was deeply impressed by his unyielding and undaunted revolutionary spirit in fighting for the party and people; his lofty personality evidenced by his persistence in giving top consideration to the overall situation, in abiding by discipline, in promoting unity among comrades, and in helping younger generations; and his sincere wish for the motherland's reunification and the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Comrade Ye proved himself to be a great proletarian revolutionary, statesman, and strategist.

Comrade Ye Jianying's historical feats and lofty spirit will be forever revered by those living after him. We should carry forward his unfinished work and strive to fulfill his unfulfilled wishes. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, we should work hard for the four modernizations and the motherland's reunification.

Nie Hongzhen Mourning Article

OWO21101 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0127 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, 31 October (XINHUA)--Article: "Lu Duan Is Clear-Headed in Matters of Principle"--in memory of Jianying, by Nie Rongzhen

We just bade farewell to Bocheng and now Jianying also passed away. Hearing this sad news one after another, I couldn't help crying. While the nation was celebrating the 50th anniversary of the victory of the Long March, within 2 weeks the Chinese people lost two outstanding heroes of the Long March and I lost two close comrades-in-arms. I am greatly distressed.

Comrade Jianying on many occasions made unique and glorious contributions to the history of the Chinese revolution. Comrade Mao Zedong once praised him as an outstanding person who, like Lu Duan, was clear-headed in matters of principle. He fully deserved this compliment. (Footnote 1) (Lu Duan (935-1000 A.D.) was a high-ranking official of the Northern Song Dynasty who later became prime minister. When Emperor Taizong died, court attendant Wang Jien conspired to get rid of the crown prince in order to put another person on the throne. Having discovered this plot in time, Lu Duan supported Crown Prince Zhenzong's ascension to the throne. Wang Jien was demoted and banished. History has praised Lu Duan as a man who did not blunder in the face of a major crisis.)

Jianying graduated from the Yunnan Army School and followed Dr Sun Yat-sen by taking part in the democratic revolution in his early years. In June 1922 Chen Jiongmeng turned traitor and besieged the presidential residence in an attempt to harm Dr Sun Yat-sen. At that time, Jianying was a battalion leader under Chen Jiongmeng. However, he resolutely led the troops under his command and boarded the warship "Baobi" to fight the rebel army. This story shows that Jianying was an ardent young man who was ready to take up the cudgel for a just cause.

During the Northern Expedition, Jianying was the commander of a division which marched into Jiangxi as part of the Right Route Northern Expeditionary Army under the command of Chiang Kai-shek. He was not a communist party member at that time. Indignant about Chiang Kai-shek's wanton slaughter of workers in Nanchang, he abandoned his post, left for Wuhan, and made an open anti-Chiang statement there. Chiang Kai-shek, who had a high regard for Jianying, did first not believe his defection. Only after Jianying published another telegram

following the "12 April" counterrevolutionary coup, did Chiang Kai-shek suddenly realize what had happened. This shows that Jianying had a clear head on major issues of principle.

Prior to the Nanchang Uprising, Wang Jingwei and others conspired to have comrades Ye Ting and He Long arrested at a meeting. Upon hearing this news in Lushan, Jianying immediately informed Ye and He, thus preventing them from falling victim to the plot and ensuring the success of the Nanchang Uprising, an event which shook the country and the whole world. After the Nanchang Uprising, Jianying persuaded Zhang Fakui to form a training group composed of students who rushed to Nanchang to take part in the uprising. As a result, a number of communists party members were protected. Under Jianying's leadership, the training group later became the main force of the insurgent army.

Following the abortive Guangzhou Uprising, Jianying and I went to Hong Kong. Jianying had joined the party before the Nanchang Uprising. However, he was unable to show any evidence of membership because his membership credentials were with the training group, which at that time was fighting successively in various parts of Dong Jiang. Comrade Yun Daiying and I went to see Jianying, asked him about the circumstances, and, with the approval of the Guangdong Provincial Party Committee, reestablished his party credentials. Later I frequently met with Jianying and our comradely affection for each other grew deeper. Hearing Jianying speak about the above-mentioned experience, I deeply felt that he had a firm revolutionary will and was deeply conscious of the righteousness of a cause. His spirit of daring to struggle for the truth evoked in me a feeling of profound respect.

While we were in Hong Kong, Jianying bought a book on the unofficial story of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom and recommended it to me. We discussed the bitter lesson of the failure of the Taiping Revolution and reviewed the experience and lesson of the success and failure of the Nanchang and Guangzhou Uprisings. We were so absorbed in these discussions that occasionally we forgot food and sleep. From my association in Hong Kong with him, I deeply felt that Jianying was an able, efficient, and gifted person. He was incisive in analyzing problems and was warm and honest to comrades. From then on we became bosom friends.

In 1930 Jianying returned home after studying in the Soviet Union. We met again in Shanghai. Later we fought successfully in different parts of the Central Soviet Area and along the route of the Long March. The rigorous trials we went through together deepened our militant friendship.

In June 1935, the First and Fourth Front Armies of the Red Army joined forces in the Maogong Area in western Sichuan. In September, Zhang Guotao laid bare his ambition of splitting the party and the Red Army by betraying the Central Committee's decision to advance troops to the north. With the sinister intention of harming the Central Committee, Zhang Guotao cabled an order to Chen Changhao to advance the Right Route Army, including the First and Third Army Groups of the former First Front Army, to the south. At this critical juncture of the party and the revolution, Jianying got hold of the cable, immediately reported it to Comrade Mao Zedong, and made every effort to get a military map. The Central Committee immediately decided to send the First and Third Army Groups

to the north to keep them out of danger. As a result, Zhang Guotao's scheme to harm the Central Committee fell through. This saved the Red Army so that it would later achieve victory and fight against the Japanese aggressors. While we were in the Soviet concession area, Jianying gave me a detailed account of this breathtaking story. I heartily admired his alertness and his absolute devotion to the party Central Committee.

In a later stage of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, we celebrated together the victory of this war in the cave dwellings of Yanan and parted with each other to rush to different battlefields. In 1946, Jianying accompanied members of the Military Mediation Executive Headquarters to Zhangjiakou. He recounted to me the complicated struggle with the Kuomintang authorities in the effort to mediate hostilities.

After the PRC's founding, whenever we met, we always recalled the past, looked forward to the future, and deplored the passage of time.

During the "great Cultural Revolution," we shared misery and hardship. At the conference table, in encounters with the so-called "rebel factions," and in meetings, Jianying and I often denounced together the perverse acts of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." We almost met daily at his residence in Sixhan to analyze the situation of the "great cultural revolution" and poured out our hearts. Seeing the glorious traditions of the party being damaged, large numbers of fine comrades and innocent people being persecuted, and the state and the people undergoing turmoil, we both were distressed. We were also indignant at being falsely accused as members of the anti-party "February Countercurrent." I was hospitalized in November 1968. Jianying visited the hospital to see me but was "turned away." He told Ruihua (Footnote 2) (Wife of Marshal Ye) on the telephone: "You tell Marshal Ye this: I have faith in myself and in Marshal Nie. We both are not schemers. Please ask him to take good care of himself." The forceful voice of the old comrade-in-arms deeply touched me.

After the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique was exposed, the "gang of four" continued their conspiracy to usurp the party and power and stepped up their counterrevolutionary activities, especially after Comrades Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, and Mao Zedong became gravely ill and died in succession. In Xishan, Jianying on many occasions discussed with me efforts to salve the "gang of four" program at a critical juncture in the history of the party and the country in order to prevent the gradual disappearance of our revolutionary fruits achieved through bloodshed and sacrifice over several decades. However, in view of Jiang Qing's special position, we could only wait for an opportunity to take extraordinary measures. In late September 1976, I asked Comrade Yang Chengwu to convey to Jianying my concern and idea of taking preemptive action against the "gang of four." Sharing my feelings, Jianying said with a sense of humor; "A wily hare has three burrows, so I must find another hideout for myself. Please tell Marshal Nie to take care of his personal safety." Finally, on 6 October, our party smashed with one stroke the counterrevolutionary "gang of four." Jianying played a decisive role in this historic event and once again performed meritorious service for the Chinese people. I expressed my utmost admiration for Jianying's great wisdom and revolutionary courage.

Jianying had not been feeling well since 1980. Before I could pay a visit, he came to see me in spite of his ill health on 3 July 1983 when I was recuperating at Yuguanshan. Sitting in our wheelchairs, we shook hands with tears in our eyes. Due to his health, the doctor allowed us to talk for only a little more than 10 minutes. When we parted, I promised to visit him a few days later. On 7 July I called on him at his residence. How delightful it was to talk freely to a bosom friend! In the summer of 1984, when Jianying's condition turned critical, I rushed to the hospital. Seeing his sickly look from the glass window, I burst into tears of sorrow.

I called on him in 1985 after learning that his condition had slightly improved. He was drowsy. I woke him up by pulling one of his hands, but he could not speak. His hands and mouth quivered and his breathing quickened, showing his intense emotion. Deeply moved, I held his hands for a long time, reluctant to release them. I did not expect this to be my last meeting with Jianying!

In his lifetime, Comrade Jianying bravely stepped forward to defend the interests of the revolution by displaying the unsurpassed honor and resourcefulness of a proletarian revolutionary at every critical juncture of the revolution. How valuable was this spirit of his! How firm did he maintain his revolutionary stand and uphold his principle! "Lu Duan did not blunder in the face of a major crisis." Jianying was in fact a proletarian Lu Duan.

Beloved Comrade Jianying, the people of the whole country mourn you, and the whole party and army mourn you. We will carry out your behest, follow your footsteps, and fight firmly for the victory of socialism and communism. Comrade Jianying, may you rest in peace!

Remains Moved to Guangzhou

OW011901 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1214 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Guangzhou, 31 October (XINHUA)--Great proletarian revolutionary, statesman, and strategist Comrade Ye Jianying's remains were flown from Beijing to Guangzhou for interment. His remains were escorted by Wang Zhen, vice chairman of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee; Wang Zhaoguo, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Ye Jianying's children and relatives; and members of the general office for handling the funeral, as well as those staff members who worked for Comrade Ye Jianying.

Seeing the remains off at the airport were Zhao Ziyang, Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the State Council; Yang Shangkun, Political Bureau member of the CPC Central Committee and Standing Committee vice chairman of the Central Military Commission; Hu Qili, member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and director of the PLA General Political Department; Li Peng, member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council; Li Desheng, Standing Committee member of the Central Advisory Commission; Peng Chong and Rong Yiren, vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee; Hong Xuezhi, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission; Yang Zhengwu, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; and others.

The flag was flown at half-mast today at the airport. The urn containing comrade Ye Jianying's remains was covered by a CPC Flag. The military band played funeral music when Comrade Ye Jianying's family members Ye Xuanping, Ye Xuanning, Ye Xuanlian, and others carried the urn and Comrade Ye Jianying's portrait into the airport with escort by the PLA guard of honor. Zhao Ziyang and other comrades as well as those party, government, and army leaders and comrades from all walks of life lining both sides of the ramp saluted Comrade Ye Jianying's remains.

About 1100 the special plane with Comrade Ye Jianying's remains landed at Baiyun Airport in Guangzhou. A military band played funeral music and those who came to meet the remains stood in silent tribute when Comrade Ye Jianying's remains were carried out from the plane under the escort of Comrades Wang Zhen and Wang Zhaoguo, as well as Comrade Ye Jianying's children. Later, those who came to meet the remains escorted the urn to the former site of the Institute for Instruction for the Peasants Movement in Guangzhou.

Meeting Comrade Ye Jianying's remains at Baiyun Airport and the former site of the Institute for Instruction for the Peasants Movement in Guangzhou, together with the people of all walks of life from Guangdong Province and Guangzhou City, were Vice Chairmen Mao Yisheng and Wang Enmao of the CPPCC National Committee, who happened to be in Guangzhou; and responsible persons of Guangdong Province, Guangzhou City, and Guangzhou PLA units; and members of the Central Advisory Commission Lin Ruo, You Taizhong, Zhang Zhongxian, Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu, Li Jianzhen, and Xu Shijie.

Comrade Ye Jianying's remains will be temporarily stored in the former site of the Institute for Instruction for the Peasants Movement in Guangzhou. After the completion of the cemetery, Comrade Ye's remains will be moved to the Honghuagang Mausoleum for martyrs of the Guangzhou Uprising for interment. A mourning hall was set up at the former site of the Institute for Instruction for the Peasants Movement in Guangzhou so that the people may offer their condolences.

/12232

CSO: 4005/176

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

GRADUATE POLITICAL THEORY COURSES--To adapt to the need of reforming the teaching of political theory courses in institutions of higher learning and systematically train teachers for new courses, the State Education Commission recently approved the creation of a group of pilot graduate courses in political theory. All the pilot courses are included in the 1987 graduate recruitment plans of institutions of higher learning. Pilot courses to be offered include the following: "History of China's Revolution," offered by Beijing, China People's and Qinghua Universities, with a total recruitment of 45; "Principles of Marxism," offered by the China People's, Shanghai Communications, and Harbin Industrial Universities, with a total recruitment of 60; "China's Socialist Construction," offered by China People's University, with a recruitment of 20. The duration of the courses is 18 months, and the objectives of recruitment are young college and university theory teachers in active service, to be admitted after taking unified examinations. The subjects of entrance examinations will be published by the schools listed above at provincial and municipal graduate student recruitment offices. The pilot courses will organize the teaching and research work in line with the need of reforming the teaching of political theory in institutions of higher learning, explore the training of political theory teachers, and analyze new experiences in teaching reform. [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 14 Oct 86 p 1] 6080

TIAN JIYUN, LI XIMING ATTEND CEREMONY--The second-phase project for building a park named "Utopia," from an episode in the famous Chinese classic "Dream of the Red Chamber," was completely built and the park was formally opened to the public on 1 October. Attending the opening ceremony of the new park, which was held on 30 September, were leading comrades including Tian Jiyn, vice premier of the State Council, Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee, and Chen Xitong, secretary of the municipal party committee and mayor of the municipality. [Excerpts] [Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 1 Oct 86 p 1 SK] /6662

PAPER URGES GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY--Beijing, 9 October (XINHUA)--The reform of China's leadership and management systems is "vital to the improvement of the efficiency of government offices," according to a commentary in today's ECONOMIC DAILY. This means simplifying administration and decentralizing powers, it said, noting: "The low efficiency of many offices has constituted a hindrance to the nationwide reform. The opening to the outside world and the expansion of a commodity economy." Only by decentralizing powers, it said, "shall we be able to reduce the administrative body and handle affairs efficiently." This also serves as a major part of the reform of China's political structure and is a fundamental method of combating bureaucracy and raising the efficiency of government offices. The commentary also called for the introduction of the responsibility system and performance assessment for all office workers at all levels. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 9 Oct 86 OW] /12232

EAST REGION

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

URBAN HOOLIGANISM, MEASURES OF CONTROL DISCUSSED

Shanghai FAXUE [JURISPRUDENCE] in Chinese No 7, Jul 86 pp 22-25

[Article by Xu Xuewei [1776 1331 0251]: "Urban Hooliganism and Measures of Control"]

[Excerpts] Fairly frequent in urban areas, hooliganism is a crime in wanton disregard of state laws and social mores, disrupting social order and endangering the tranquillity of citizens. It takes many forms, easily leading to other crimes. According to statistics, instances of urban hooliganism in recent years have remained not inconsiderable. Today, in Shanghai, hooliganism by itself or coupled with other offenses constitutes approximately 40-50 percent of all crimes. Thus, the study of the issue has a significance in effecting a long-range permanent cure as well as formulating short-term measures against the symptoms.

I. In 1984, hooliganism alone or coupled with other crimes investigated and prosecuted by the people's procuratorate of a certain district constituted 45.8 percent (all found guilty) of all prosecutions.

Table 1 Types of Crimes

类型 (1)	淫乱 猥亵型 (2)	斗殴 肆虐型 (3)	寻衅 滋事型 (4)	犯数罪的 (5)	其中兼犯 (6)	
					强奸、引诱卖淫的 (7)	抢劫 (8)
占百分比 (9)	79.4%	12.7%	7.9%	27.5%	11.3%	4.5%

Key:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Type | 5. Multiple Crimes |
| 2. Promiscuous Adultery
and Indecency | 6. Other Crimes in Combination |
| 3. Brawling and Vandalism | 7. Rape and Seduction
for Prostitution |
| 4. Provoking Quarrels
and Creating Trouble | 8. Robbery |
| | 9. Percentage |

Though the types are diverse, they can be basically classified into three categories: 1) promiscuous adultery and indecency, 2) brawling and vandalism and, 3) provoking quarrels and creating trouble.

Table 1 shows that adultery and indecency constitute the main type of today's hooliganism, while proportions of the second and third categories are comparatively small. Meanwhile, the 1983 statistics of the said district were 53.2 percent for category 1; 38 percent for category 2; and 8.8 percent for category 3; We may thus see that category 2 dropped significantly and category 3 dropped somewhat, because most of these crimes are committed in the open and easily incur public wrath. Thus, under the deterrent of the legal system and drastic crackdown, they have basically been controlled. However, category 1 showed a significant increase. Thus the types of urban hooliganism are shifting and changing and have gradually formed the objective characteristic of adultery and indecency as the main patterns of crime commission.

Moreover, hooliganism coupled with other crimes constituted 27.5 percent, and sexual crimes of rape and seduction for prostitution made up 11.3 percent. It indicates that the proportions of other crimes induced by and linked with hooliganism are fairly high, and that their mutual relations and connections are strong and obvious.

Table 2 Structural Types of Criminals

类型 (1)	(2) 职 业			(3) 年 龄	
	(6) 工人	无业、个体户、学生等 (7)	教师、干部等 (8)	30~25岁 (9)	25岁以下的 (10)
占百分比 (15)	85.2%	12.7%	2.1%	30.2%	51.5%

类型 (1)	(4) 性 别		(5) 前科劣迹	
	(11) 男	(12) 女	(13) 受过各种处理	(14) 无
占百分比 (15)	97.3%	2.7%	49.6%	50.4%

Key:

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. Type | 8. Teachers, Cadres |
| 2. Occupation | 9. Age 25-30 |
| 3. Age | 10. Under Age 25 |
| 4. Sex | 11. Male |
| 5. Prior Record | 12. Female |
| 6. Workers | 13. Yes |
| 7. Unemployed, Individual
Entrepreneurs, Students | 14. No |
| | 15. Percentage |

The above statistics indicate that most hooligans are young male workers under age 30 (the youngest being age 17), constituting approximately 81.7 percent. More than 50 percent of them are young people under age 25, and the number of those with various prior offenses (including sentencing and public security punishment) is close to 50 percent. What makes us stop and think is that more than 80 percent of hooligans are actually young workers with regular employment and income. This phenomenon calls for our in-depth study. Meanwhile, it also indicates the necessity for the units in charge and public opinion in society to strengthen the education of young workers in social responsibility.

The fact that young male workers constitute the main body of offenders is another characteristic of today's urban hooliganism.

Table 3 Seasonal Comparisons of Crime Incidences

(1) 月份	(2) 8~10月份	(3) 11~2月份	(4) 近年来不断作案的	(5) 备 注
(6) 占百分比	68.1%	17.9%	14%	近年来不断作案的均以恋爱为名。
(7) 月平均数	40.9%	21.5%	(8) 以 8~10月为主	
				(9)

Key:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Month | 7. Monthly Average |
| 2. Months of August-October | 8. Mainly in Months of August-October |
| 3. Months of November-February | 9. All repeaters in recent years operate under the pretext of love. |
| 4. Repeat Offenders in Recent Years | |
| 5. Remark | |
| 6. Percentage | |

March to October (spring, summer and fall) is the period of high incidences of hooliganism. It is a general pattern repeatedly demonstrated by judicial practice. Most offenders commit crimes during this period, and the monthly average is double that of November-February. Furthermore, as shown by case data, the small proportion of repeat offenders in recent years is most active in the period of March to October. Mainly under the pretext of love and friendship, they seduce and rape young women.

The general pattern of the seasonal nature of hooliganism coincides with the characteristic of wanton disregard of society. These types of crimes usually occur in concealed areas and confined spaces. It can thus be said that most of today's crimes of hooliganism germinate in open places and are consummated afterward in sheltered spots. The scenes of crime are in the course of shifting and changing and the area is continuously expanding.

II. Promiscuous adultery and indecency are linked with sexual urge, mostly between opposite sexes. Adultery means unlawful sexual intercourse. Unlawful intercourse between man and woman is adultery. (Xiao Erya, Guangyi). The word promiscuous reflects the danger of adultery to society. Indecency includes all acts of sexual desire other than intercourse detrimental to social mores and manners.

Table 4 Incidences of Adultery and Indecency

类型 (1)	以恋爱为名奸淫的 (2)	在公共场所勾搭后淫乱的 (3)	两人以上集体淫乱的 (4)	侮辱猥亵 (5)	搞同性流氓活动的 (6)	犯数罪的 (7)	数罪中系强奸、引诱卖淫的 (8)
占百分比 (9)	21%	32%	35.1%	5.2%	0.4%	28%	9.7%

Key:

1. Type
2. Adultery in name of love
3. Adultery after seduction in public places
4. Group adultery involving more than two parties
5. Humiliation and indecency
6. Homosexual acts
7. Multiple crimes
8. Rape and seduction for prostitution among multiple crimes
9. Percentage

Among crimes of adultery and indecency, besides indecency and humiliation and homosexual acts, unlawful heterosexual relations, namely, adultery constitutes the overwhelming majority.

Unlawful heterosexual relations mainly include the following two types:

1. Usually the man initiates seduction in a public place, and thereafter adultery is committed.

According to case data, movie theaters, railway stations, musical teahouses, coffeehouses and shopping centers in busy commercial districts are the main sites for seduction. With the relative concentration of economic and cultural factors, the large crowds of idlers, and the mixture of things and information of all kinds, these places are the main spots for contact and association of individuals with society.

What deserves attention is that most of the men and women in these places are previously strangers to each other, and they part company fairly quickly after the act. We can thus see that the physiological factor is fairly obvious among the motives of their behavior. The incidence of such crimes of hooliganism is approximately one-third of all crimes of adultery and indecency.

2. Women are seduced under the pretext of love or friendship.

According to case data, crimes of this type last a fairly long time and, under cover of a "dignified" cloak, are highly deceptive. After reaching the goal, some male hooligans continue the affair for a time and, after dallying with their victims a few times, become bored and get rid of them. In cases of this type, the mental and physical damage to the women are more obvious than the previous type. In the name of friendship, Cheng seduced five young women, and four of them had abortions. He also humiliated an old woman. Due to the women's frivolous attitude toward sex, it is difficult for them to win society's general sympathy for their mishaps, thereby aggravating their tragedies, easily leading to a dangerous psychological trauma. Under this situation, some victimized women, have turned from victims to victimizers and others have killed themselves. There are also those who, after being seduced by hooligans, have written themselves off as hopeless and joined the hooligan gangs, eating, drinking and engaging in promiscuity, all the way to prostitution.

Correction of sexual misconduct as a rule is more difficult than other crimes, because it has a fairly strong internal motive (or internal drive) engendered in the physiological and psychological equilibriums. As shown in psychology, the condition is manifested more obviously in the female. Once the conduct becomes a habit, even if the offenders are rehabilitated in a given environment, the moment they encounter the temptation or lure of the opposite sex, they often backslide and revert to their old ways. In case of men, resistance to their act or excessive satisfaction often aggravates or varies their internal motive, leading to sexual crimes such as rape, seduction, or sheltering women for prostitution.

Among cases of unlawful sexual relations, one-third of them involve two or more persons of the same gender committing adultery with the opposite gender, or group sex. According to case data, most instances occur with targets seduced at public places.

Usually, men take the initiative to seduce unknown women, and they quickly come to an understanding, which develops into group sex, and part company afterward fairly promptly. Such shamelessness in sexual consciousness, the degree of attention shifting, and the insanity of sexual conduct form yet another characteristic of today's urban hooliganism.

6080

CSO: 4005/045

EAST REGION

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

MORE ZHEJIANG INTELLECTUALS JOIN PARTY

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Sep 86 p 1

[Excerpt] By and large the difficulties Zhejiang's intellectuals faced in gaining admission into the party have been removed. In the 2 and one-half years since 1984, over 36,000 outstanding intellectuals have been accepted into the party.

After the CPC Central Committee demanded that we pay attention to and resolve the difficulties outstanding intellectuals experienced in being admitted into the party, party organizations at all levels in the province went about getting rid of outdated leftist ideas and treated intellectuals as a genuine part of the working class. They took effective measures and offered training in strict accordance with party membership requirements. There was a unit in Fuyang County with 159 professional technical workers. For more than 20 years none of its staff members had been admitted into the party. Public demand was intense. In 1984, the Organization Department of the Hangzhou Municipal CPC Committee and its counterpart under the Fuyang County CPC Committee jointly visited the unit to investigate and help the party branch there review experience and overcome the prejudice against intellectuals and stepped up education and training for comrades demanding admission, thus creating favorable conditions for the admission of outstanding intellectuals. Over the past 2 years, 16 outstanding intellectuals from the unit have been allowed to join the party. Because of the importance that party organizations at all levels attach to this matter, the number of intellectuals in the party already topped 120,000 province-wide by the end of 1985, or 28 percent of the total number of intellectuals in Zhejiang.

12581
CSO: 4005/127

EAST REGION

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

PARTY STYLE RECTIFICATION MUST STRESS PRACTICAL RESULTS

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Sep 86 p 1

[Article by Bi Shushi [3968 5289 1395]: "Conference Discusses Party Style Rectification"]

[Text] The Anhui Provincial CPC Committee convened a meeting in the morning on 20 September for party committee secretaries from departments, bureaus, and offices directly under the province and from Hefei University. Deputy Secretary Wang Yuzhao [3769 6735 2507] of the Provincial CPC Committee presided over and addressed the meeting. Deputy Secretary Lu Rongjing [4151 2837 2529] conveyed the spirit of the seminar held recently by the Party Style Rectification Leading Group at the center and laid out plans for party style rectification work in organizations directly under the province.

The meeting began by reviewing party style rectification in the various agencies under the province since the beginning of the year and noted that after the mass meeting attended by 8,000 people from central party organs, the leading responsible comrades in all departments and units under the province have generally paid attention to party style rectification and solved many glaring problems. Much progress has been made in the investigation of serious cases and the punishment of offenders, and the reversal of unhealthy trends in the trades is off to a good start. On the whole, the party style is improving, with notable success in some areas. However, we must clearheadedly see that what agencies under the province have done to rectify the party style still falls far short of the demands of the CPC Central Committee. Some comrades do not fully appreciate the long-term nature of this task or its significance and lack a sense of urgency. Some do not properly understand the relations between party style rectification and reform or the strengthening of their own agency. They are impatient, fearful of difficulty, and have slackened up. A minority of units have neither done a solid job nor focused on the key issues. Confronted with a knotty problem, they cannot make up their minds and their work is less than effective. All this must be seriously addressed.

It was emphasized at the meeting that the key to party style rectification is a leadership committed to coming to grips with it. The positive and negative experiences of party style rectification in the past couple of years prove that whether the party style of a unit is good or bad depends on the level of

understanding of the party organizations, and that whether party style rectification is achieved or otherwise hinges on whether the leading cadres are up to their task and whether they can set a personal example and lead the way. Leading comrades in all units should increase their understanding of party style rectification as a long-term job and their sense of urgency. They should solve their confidence problem and produce tangible results to boost public confidence. Moreover, they should establish a sound responsibility system for party style rectification in all units and clarify the functions and demands of leading party groups, with each level leading the level below it. Provided we continue to work in this serious and responsible way, the rectification of party style will certainly make steady progress.

The conference went out of its way to urge leaders in all units directly under the province and the vast numbers of cadres to display the spirit of seeking truth from facts and tackle one thing at a time pragmatically. At present they should strive to make an impact in these three areas:

First, they must continue to concentrate on the investigation of major serious cases. Most of these cases involve a complex of far-reaching issues and often encounter resistance and interference. But as long as we conscientiously go after the facts and follow policies closely, we should have no trouble resolving the cases. The top responsible comrades in all bureaus and offices must personally handle one or two cases to make the crackdown a success.

Second, they must elevate the effort to reverse unhealthy trends in the trades to an even more prominent position. For starters, they must conduct careful research and, through analysis, get a clear understanding of the problems in the department or trade and correct them systematically in a planned way, particularly those which the public has been most critical of. Then they must use both positive and negative models to educate the people persuasively. They must tell the public, after they have determined all the facts, problems existing in certain trades which are pernicious in character and have extremely bad influences. At the same time, they must go out of their way to praise advanced groups and individuals who are honest, upright, incorruptible, and devoted to serving the people wholeheartedly as a means of setting a high standard of professional ethics and professional conduct. Even more important, they must increase their minimal understanding of the problems and make stringent demands. All departments and units should look at things in the overall context from the perspective of the masses. In considering any matter, their starting point should be the four modernizations, reform, and party style rectification. They should concern themselves with the public interest and social results. Whether or not they look at things from the overall public perspective determines their commitment to correcting unhealthy trends in the trades.

Third, we must continue to drive home the idea that leadership is service and, through party style rectification and changes in work style and agency functions, steadily strengthen the notion of serving the grassroots and the people, work hard to improve service attitudes and efficiency, overcome bureaucratism, and develop a good work style. Agencies directly under the province should influence the masses by setting an example and make fresh contributions to vitalizing Anhui's economy and enriching the people without delay.

12581
CSO: 4005/127

EAST REGION

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

PARTY STYLE RECTIFICATION GAINS REPORTED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Sep 86 p 1

[Article by Tian Jinya [3944 6855 1246]: "Conference Discusses Party Style Rectification Work"]

[Text] A province-wide conference on party style rectification work was held in Fuzhou from 24 to 25 September.

The conference was presided over by Gao Hu, a member of the standing committee of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee and secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission. Deputy Secretary Jia Qinglin [6328 1987 2651] conveyed to the conference the spirit of the national seminar on party style rectification attended by responsible comrades from all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly administered by the central government. He also put forward suggestions for implementing the spirit.

Comrade Jia Qinglin reviewed party style rectification work in the province over the past 8 months and affirmed that such work has clearly been effective. He said, "During the 8 months, the six unhealthy trends listed in central office documents have largely been checked. The investigation of major cases has made definite progress. The correction of unhealthy trends in the trades is gradually spreading to widening areas. Leading organizations are improving their style and going down to the grassroots to do practical things, resulting in many new phenomena. Because of education in party spirit and party discipline, a number of advanced units and individuals with a good party style have appeared. They represent the first steps toward the development of a good party style." Discussing problems in party style rectification work in the province, he emphasized that it is unbalanced, still falls short of what the CPC Central Committee demands, and has many flaws compared to advanced provinces and municipalities, the most prominent of which is that some leading cadres so far have not taken party style rectification seriously enough. Pleading a busy schedule, they have failed to put party style rectification on their agendas. Efforts to investigate major serious cases have been half-hearted and progress has been slow. While the six unhealthy trends have been largely checked, certain problems are not being dealt with as fast as they should. In some cases misdeeds go on even as rectification is under way. Accordingly we must persevere with party style rectification with no letup.

How can party style rectification work become more thoroughgoing in accordance with the principles of the CPC Central Committee? On behalf of the Provincial CPC Committee, Jia Qinglin put forward these concrete demands:

First, continuously raise leading cadres' ideological understanding, stressing these three aspects for the moment: 1) appreciate the long-term nature and importance of party style rectification. Firmly overcome the fear of difficulty and the tendency of some leading cadres to slacken up and "take one's time." Also watch out for the tendency in some units, unrealistically optimistic and "feeling good about themselves," to overestimate their party rectification work. 2) understand the relations between party style rectification and reform. As soon as they are confronted with a real problem, some comrades often consciously or otherwise assume that the two are mutually exclusive. Others point to their crowded agendas and give party style rectification less than full attention. 3) understand the conflicts inside the party between personal and special interests, on the one hand, and party and public interests, on the other. Some comrades do not appreciate these conflicts fully, have no clear-cut positions, and worry about going too far. As a result, investigations which should be carried out are not carried out, while problems which should be addressed are not addressed.

Second, continue to give top priority to the investigation of major cases, concentrating at present on the wrap-up of cases already under investigation. To do this job well, we must first overcome the political weakness of certain leading cadres. Once such weaknesses and laxity are overcome, we can devote ourselves to sorting out major cases and do a thorough and solid job.

Third, continue to correct unhealthy trends in the trades in a thorough manner. To give breadth and depth to our crackdown on these trends, take note of the following: 1) take care to ingegrate the local with the central. To begin with, zero in on leading organizations and leading cadres in the trades. Second, focus on the key units and key issues in the trades concerned. Third, emphasize and adhere to positive education and take a comprehensive approach. Fourth, pay attention to policies.

Fourth, improve the style of organizations, increase their efficiency, and eliminate bureaucratism. Firmly instill in all agencies at all levels the notion that "leadership is service." Do more practical things and strive for tangible results. Relate the improvement of organizational style to party discipline rectification. Investigate thoroughly and seriously deal with all major political economic losses resulting from excessive bureaucratism.

Fifth, bring about a healthy party life. Step up party ideological training, strengthen party organizational life, and politicize internal party life. A healthy party life is basic to improving party style. Leading cadres should take part in the party's organized living conferences as ordinary party members of their own volition and criticize and self-criticize in earnest. They should work hard to elevate the party life ideologically and politically, make it more principled, and upgrade party members' quality so that everybody regularly judges his conduct by party principles.

Finally, Jia Qinglin expressed the hope that all prefectural and municipal CPC committees and all party organizations in departments, bureaus, and offices under the province devote themselves to studying and implementing the spirit of the party's instructions and the plans of the Provincial CPC Committee in the light of realities, and effect a fundamental improvement in party style as soon as possible through the joint efforts of party organizations at all levels and all party members and cadres.

The conference was attended by more than 150 people, including responsible comrades from various prefectural and municipal CPC committees who are in charge of party style work and party organization secretaries from units under the province.

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CSO: 4005/125

EAST REGION

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

SHANDONG VILLAGE LEVEL PARTY RECTIFICATION REPORTED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Oct 86 p 1

[Article by Wu Maoquan [0702 5399 3123] and Wang Yitang [3769 3015 1016]:
"Shandong To Launch Party Rectification at Village Level"]

[Excerpts] Comrade Yang Xingfu [2799 5281 1381], a member of the standing committee of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee who is also in charge of the Party Rectification Office under the committee, issued a circular on 5 October about preparatory work for party rectification at the village level to leaders of press units under the province.

Comrade Yang Xingfu said that party rectification at the village level would be launched across the board soon. A mammoth task, it will cover a large area. Province-wide, there are 80,100 administrative village branches with over 1,829,000 party members. The latest round of party rectification, if successfully conducted, will have a profound significance for enhancing the fighting power of grassroots party organizations in the countryside, elevating the quality of the vast numbers of rural party members, and expediting the building of the two civilizations in rural areas. Consequently, party organizations at all levels, particularly CPC committees at the county (municipal), township and town levels, should make thorough preparations conscientiously. To begin with, they must understand clearly that party rectification must promote reform and the development of a commodity economy. This is a fundamental guiding principle that party rectification at the village level must adhere to from beginning to end. The relations between party rectification and economic work must be adjusted properly. In the course of party rectification, we must eliminate the notion of small-scale production and promote the commodity economy; this is an important part of the education of party members. We must stress three aspects in our work. First, county (municipal) CPC committee secretaries must involve themselves in party rectification personally and take effective measures to get on top of party rectification work. Under no circumstances should they delegate power to lower levels. Second, the training of party rectification inspectors, classroom speakers, and party rectification liaison workers must be properly carried out. Third, on the basis of investigations and research, we must draw up an action plan for party rectification at the village level.

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CSO: 4005/125

EAST REGION

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

REFORMS IN PERSONNEL SYSTEM PAY OFF

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 1 Oct 86 p 1

[Article by Wen Bao [2429 1405] and Shou Tong [1108 2717]: "Reforms in Personnel System Have Borne Fruit"]

[Text] To adapt to the new situation resulting from the restructuring of the economic, scientific, technological, and educational systems, the provincial Personnel Bureau has been actively exploring new approaches to personnel reform, with a measure of success so far.

In recent years, the provincial Personnel Bureau firmly made reform its top priority and continuously overcame shortcomings in the existing personnel system. Early last year, it conducted a special study on the cadre selection system and, on the basis of that study, proposed that party and government organizations and institutions above the county level and managerial type of companies above the city level adopt an appointment system with regard to new cadres, that township and town cadres be selected and hired on a contract basis, and that enterprises recruit cadres from among their workers so as to develop employees ready to accept both high and low level jobs and capable of functioning as either workers or cadres. The appointment of the more than 18,000 township and town cadres in the province shows that the "simultaneous implementation of the three systems" in the area of cadre appointment has demonstrated its clear superiority in overcoming the weaknesses of the cadre system and upgrading cadre quality.

To make cadre allocation work a success, the provincial Personnel Bureau has decentralized cadre management powers. Today the power to examine and approve cadre allocation has been delegated to the counties. The unit to which a particular cadre is attached and the hiring unit are free to contact each other directly to discuss the transfer of a cadre and circulate personnel files. Personnel agencies above the county level may directly issue letters authorizing the transfer of a cadre with which he may report for work to the hiring unit. Cadre transfers within the urban areas of a city can be worked out by direct discussions between the hiring unit and the unit where the cadre originally belongs. The decentralization of the power of cadre allocation has to a certain extent ameliorated longstanding defects in cadre allocation--overregulation, elongated chains of command, overelaborate procedures, and low efficiency. Last year personnel departments at all levels in the province

allocated more than 24,000 cadres, including 15,000 technical professionals, to such sectors as light industry, textiles, agriculture, energy, and construction, and such regions as Xu, Huai, Yan, and Lian. They also worked out the problem affecting 5,700 intellectuals of being separated from their spouses. The allocation of the graduates of institutions of higher education used to be a closed operation. Guided by the national plan, the provincial Personnel Bureau has followed a "three-in-one" allocation method, bringing together the schools, hiring units, and graduates for direct contact between people who want jobs and those who offer jobs. In 1985, 19,249 graduates of graduate schools, colleges, and technical secondary schools were assigned jobs this way. To a greater extent than before, students are allocated jobs that match their expertise. According to a survey in Changzhou, of all the graduates of institutions of higher education, 98.8 percent obtained assignments geared to their special training. In addition, personnel bureaus have conducted 210 6-month specialized training courses for 8,863 cadres transferred to the military before they assumed duty.

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CSO: 4005/127

EAST REGION

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

CONFERENCE ON RURAL PARTY SCHOOLS HELD

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Oct 86 p 4

[Article by Li Ruicheng [2621 3843 2052]: "Conference Discusses Ways to Improve Rural Party Schools"]

[Excerpts] The Propaganda Department of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee convened a province-wide symposium in Feicheng County on the work of township and town (factory and mine) party schools in Feicheng County from 22 through 25 September.

Symposium participants said that party schools in townships and towns in the province have developed rapidly in recent years. Of the existing 2,504 townships and towns in Shandong, 2,102, or 83.9 percent, have set up a party school. These schools have turned out a large number of branch cadres and others who have proved instrumental in guiding the masses to develop commodity production. They have also trained a host of rural reserve cadres, effectively boosting the building of a socialist spiritual civilization at the grassroots level. Because they have been in existence for only a short time and lack experience, however, some problems still remain. For instance, some townships and towns still have no party schools even today. As for the schools that have been set up, some units fail to carry out their educational responsibilities so that normal teaching activities are not being implemented. There is also a shortage of systematic teaching materials, etc. We must conscientiously study these problems and solve them in our work in the future.

Guiding principles in running a rural party school were discussed. Participants argued that while the curricula of township and town party schools may be multifaceted, they must stress the party's ideological training. Teaching should uphold the principle of the "three stresses and three combinations." The "three stresses" mean that training should target primarily party members, that teaching curricula should emphasize basic party knowledge, the fundamentals of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought, and the party's lines, policies, and principles; and that the main purpose of teaching is to improve the party members' ideological and political quality. The "three combinations" means combining academic curricula with the central work of townships or towns, combining theory with party members' real problems, and combining political studies with technology, management, and culture.

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CSO: 4005/127

EAST REGION

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

MENTAL ADAPTION TO OPEN-DOOR POLICY, REFORM URGED

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 13 Oct 86 p 8

[Article: "Fujian Party Secretary Advocates Sense of Competition in Carrying Out Reform"]

[Text] Fujian party secretary Chen Guangyi [7115 0342 3015] declared: Opening the door is a major reform. To take new steps in opening the door, we must first, with the spirit of reform, continuously renew our concepts. If we cannot change the old concepts, we will not be able to initiate a new phase in the open-door policy and reform.

At the recent forum on the open-door policy and reform in the South Fujian triangle, Chen Guangyi made a speech on the issue of "renewing concepts and strengthening the consciousness of the open-door policy," and stressed the sense of the open door, of competition, of reality, and of democracy.

He listed the phenomena he encountered in an investigation: the people's fear of change and the cadres' fear of making mistakes; the inability to regard the "three capitals" (foreign capital, joint capital, and cooperative endeavor) as domestic enterprises; arbitrary apportionments, indiscriminate fees, and fearing that the other party makes a profit; conservative thinking, following old practices, and believing it "safe according to regulations" and "dangerous to be flexible;" lack of a commodity concept; departments guarding their own turfs, wrangling handling in affairs; and so forth.

He feels that, in addition to causes in ideology, work style and current systems, one important reason for the emergence of the problems is the lack of keenness in thinking and the slow renewal of concepts.

According to his analysis, the reason for the slow renewal of concepts includes two aspects: On the one hand, people are accustomed to traditional concepts, especially feudal matters; on the other hand, they are unable to accept the new things emerging with the times, and even confuse them with capitalism.

He declared: "After several thousand years of feudal society, the influence of traditional habits and feudal ideology is deep-rooted. We want to open our doors to the outside, while the feudal ideology wants to close the country to

international contact and blindly reject the foreign; we want to reform and innovate, while the feudal ideology wants to "follow the rules" and act by the books; we want to exploit and forge ahead, while the feudal ideology wants to remain conservative and mediocre; we advocate competition and letting a part of the people get rich first, while the feudal ideology seeks egalitarianism and the "big rice bowl."

He emphatically pointed out that the obstacles encountered in the course of implementing the open-door policy and reform and the attacks suffered by those enthusiastic in the open-door and reform are not unrelated to feudalism. Primarily we must establish the sense of the open door, including the concepts of commodity, market, efficiency, time, and so forth, and follow it with the sense of competition, sense of reality, and sense of democracy.

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CSO: 4005/136

EAST REGION

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NEW SHANGHAI VICE MAYORS--Shanghai, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--Shanghai has two new vice mayors. Huang Ju, 48, and Qian Xuezhong, 53, were appointed to their new jobs in China's biggest industrial center today. The appointment was made at the 24th meeting of the Eighth Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee which opened today. The incumbent, Zhu Zongbao, was asked to quit his job as vice-mayor because of poor health. Huang Ju graduated from the electrical engineering department of Qinghua University in Beijing in 1963. He once served as secretary general and deputy secretary of the city's communist party committee. Qian Xuezhong graduated from the architectural department of Shanghai's Tongji University in 1955. He once held the posts of vice-chairman of the municipal construction commission and secretary general of the municipal government. In another appointment Zeng Qinghong, 46, was named deputy secretary of the municipal party committee. Zeng graduated from the automatic control department of Beijing Engineering Institute in 1963. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 25 Oct 86 OW] /9274

CSO: 4000/045

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

REFORMS IN RURAL CADRE SELECTION DISCUSSED

Nanning GUANGXI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 86 p 1

[Article by Chen Yicai [7115 1150 2624], Li Qingxiang [2621 1987 4382], and Li Huansang [2621 3562 2718]: "Reforms in Cadre Selection Have Energized the Rural Contingent"]

[Text] The Wuzhou region has been experimenting with a township and town cadre appointment system. Almost 300 cadres thus hired have been playing an active role in rural work and become a vital part of the contingent of township and town cadres.

In the second half of 1984, Wuzhou reformed its personnel system by implementing a township and town cadre appointment system on a trial basis. Examinations and examination questions were centralized, selection was based on merit, and contracts were signed with people selected. A total of 298 township and town cadres were thus chosen who signed 3-year contracts with hiring units. Under the contracts, cadres who do not prove equal to their job may be dismissed any time. The 3-year contracts may be renewed upon expiration. That way the "iron rice bowl" was broken and the initiative of the cadres was mobilized. Studies by personnel agencies in the Wuzhou region show that 96 percent of these cadres perform well or relatively well, 12 have assumed township and town Class 1 leadership positions, while 54 others have become secretaries or deputy secretaries of Communist Youth League CPC committees, or directors or deputy directors of the Women's Federation in the townships.

With its experimental township and town cadre appointment system, the Wuzhou region has intensified the development of its contingent of rural grassroots cadres. Previously the whole region was acutely short of over 160 specialized cadres in the league, the Women's Federation, the military, and family planning. After the experiment went under way, the vacancies were all filled by cadres drawn from among young people in the countryside. In recent years, more cadres have been transferred out of some mountainous counties than into them, affecting local development. Cadres appointed under the appointment system come from the villages and were locally born and bred. Since they are allocated local jobs, they can keep the fields they are responsible for. During their employment periods, they cannot be transferred as a rule, thus facilitating the stabilization of the cadre contingent in the mountain areas. Of these cadres, 96 percent are 35 or younger and 91 percent are of senior middle school standard, a change from the past when cadres were relatively old and poorly educated.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

HOSPITAL REFORMS PERSONNEL SYSTEM

Nanning GUANGXI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Sep 86 p 1

[Article by Lan Taiyang [5663 1132 7122] and Huang Yongsheng [7806 3057 0581]:
"Personnel Reforms Make for a Better Hospital"]

[Text] Tianyang County People's Hospital has been reforming its personnel system boldly since last year, experimenting with a cadre appointment system and hiring new workers on a contract basis. The morale of both cadres and workers has shot up. Unlike the past, service attitudes throughout the hospital are good and everybody strives for excellence and sets great store by medical ethics. Last June, it was awarded the designation of "civilized hospital" by the Public Health Department of the autonomous regional government.

Since early April in 1985, the new leadership at Tianyang County People's Hospital has been reforming its personnel system boldly, adopting an appointment system with regard to cadres and a contract system with regard to new workers. Middle-level cadres are hired for a term of 3 years while other cadres and workers are hired on a yearly basis, all subject to dismissal at any time during their term if they do not prove equal to their task. In principle, the elderly, feeble, sick, and handicapped who have not reached retirement age will be hired. Workers with a poor service attitude and work discipline will not be employed for the time being, but will be hired whenever their performance improves. During the first quarter after they lost their jobs, they will continue to draw full salary, but will receive no bonuses. If their performance fails to improve during the second quarter, they will only be paid 70 percent of their wages. In the absence of improvement after the second quarter, they will be demoted or referred to the county Public Health Department. As it turned out, only five hospital employees were not offered employment and, in accordance with regulations, were paid only their wages without any bonuses. By the second quarter, all of them had improved their service attitudes and were hired.

After the appointment system went into effect, all cadres and workers did what was demanded of them and discharged their functions dutifully with a heightened sense of responsibility. A new medical ethics has appeared, along with a new style of providing medical services. The quality of medical services has markedly improved. The number of bed space-work days increased

more than 1,000 in the first half of this year compared to the same period last year. When they cannot finish their work during regular hours, hospital staff put in extra hours. Cadres from other parts of the country who used to feel restless now work contentedly. Many comrades strive for political progress: last year 4 comrades were admitted to the party, and 14 more are applying for party membership today. The hospital's economic and social results have significantly improved. In the first half of 1986, the diagnosis accuracy rate and patient recovery rate reached 99.1 and 84.2 percent, respectively, while mortality rate has now dropped to 0.5 percent, down from 1.3 percent in 1985. A high 84.2 percent of critically ill patients were successfully cured. The hospital's total income exceeded 498,000 yuan, up 18 percent over the corresponding period a year ago.

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CSO: 4005/122

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

BANQUET SEATING BY RANK QUESTIONED--Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese on 30 September 1986 publishes on page 2 a commentary by Huang Qiuyun [7806 4428 5089], who urges that seating by rank at official banquets be deemphasized. The commentary holds that although the Western-style banquet, at which patrons can freely mix, has not yet been popularized in China, it is at least worth attempting to seat persons according to surname instead of official rank in order to enable lower-ranking individuals to be seated next to higher-ranking cadres or officials. Huang recalls his own experience at an official banquet given by the CPC Central Committee last year to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the December 9th Movement. Although of low rank, he was given the opportunity to sit next to Jiang Nanxiang [5592 0589 5046], deputy superintendent of the Central Party School, whose table was filled by students from Qinghua University, Beijing University and Beijing Normal University. Because he and the other low-ranking patrons benefitted by the arrangement, Huang urges promotion of this practice. [Editorial Report]

CSO: 4005/172

NORTH REGION

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

SHANXI LOCAL INITIATIVE IN POLITICAL REFORM REPORTED

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 5 Oct 86 p 5

[Article: "Shanxi Party Secretary Stresses Development of Local Initiative in Political Reform"]

[Text] Shanxi party secretary Li Ligong [2621 4539 0501] declared: One important part of political reform is the delegation of power to lower levels and the full development of the initiative of local governments.

He feels that starting from the system, delegating power to local governments, and fully developing local initiative should be a part of the political reform. He said: Today, whatever organs exist in the central government, local governments are required to duplicate them, resulting in overlapping organizations, mutual wrangling and low efficiency. An afforestation program, for instance, often involves several branches, e.g., agriculture, forestry and water conservation. In fact, the conditions of different provinces vary in thousands of ways. The scientific method is to permit the provinces to establish their own appropriate systems according to their own practical conditions.

He revealed that, when CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang made a rural inspection trip to Shanxi last year, he proposed the metaphors of "sparrow fight" and "donkey rolling on the ground" in terms of developing village and town enterprises. "Sparrow fight" means flexibility and mobility, suiting measures to local conditions and exploiting the strong points and avoiding the weaknesses; "donkey rolling on the ground" means accumulating gradually and growing from small to big and from shallow to deep.

Shanxi's rural enterprises started 15 years later than Jiangsu, but the rate of growth in the past 2 years commands respect. In 1984 and 1985, a growth rate of around 50 percent was maintained 2 years in a row. The 1985 total output value rose to 8,577 million yuan, constituting 30.3 percent of the province's industrial output value.

To date, 80 percent of industrial enterprises and 60 percent of commercial enterprises throughout the province have introduced the plant director (manager) responsibility system, and most of them are in the course of implementing the plant director (manager) term goal responsibility system

[being responsible for achieving the goals set for the plant director's (manager's) term of office].

In initiating economic contacts, by the end of June, more than 6,300 enterprises in Shanxi formulated over 5,500 projects and introduced over 800 million yuan in funds, including over 600 million yuan from other provinces.

In terms of the strategy for economic development, Governor Wang Senhao [3769 2773 3185] declared: In view of its superior resources, Shanxi will be built into national bases of heavy industry, chemical industry and energy. The greatest restriction to its economic development is the serious shortage of water resources. If this problem is not solved, it will cause an inestimable loss to the economic development. Therefore, a "water resource committee" under the governor has been organized, and such projects as Yellow River diversion, water conservation, and dike building to store water have been formulated, but the final solution of the problem is extremely formidable.

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CSO: 4005/136

NORTHEAST REGION

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CADRE EDUCATIONAL LEVEL REPORTED ON RISE--Harbin FENDOU [STRUGGLE] in Chinese reports on page 32 of the September 1986 issue that implementation of CPC policies regarding cadre modernization has resulted in a rise in Heilongjiang's cadre educational levels. According to incomplete statistics, the percentage of cadres who have university or vocational school education rose from 13.97 percent in 1982 to 18.13 percent in 1985. Furthermore, 50.2 percent of the leading positions in various provincial party, government and enterprise components are held by cadres who have university or vocational school education. [Editorial Report]

CSO: 4005/68

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

CHENGDU MR ADVANCED INDIVIDUALS, UNITS HONORED

[Editorial Report] Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese on 13 October 1986 carries on page 3 several brief articles describing outstanding units and individuals commended by the Chengdu Military Region. The following individuals were awarded gold medals:

Fu Ming [0265 6900], age 30, political instructor, Artillery Battalion, Unit 56030. He was political instructor in the 100mm Artillery Company from 1981 to 1985.

Ouyang Xiaofeng [2962 7122 2556 1496], age 24, company commander, 4th Company, Unit 56036. Upon graduating from the Chengdu Army School in 1982, he was sent to the unit where he acted as platoon leader and political instructor.

Yin Guoliang [1438 0948 0081], age 30, deputy commander, 14th Company, Unit 35547. In 8 years on the Yunnan frontline, he has led soldiers in combat over 40 times.

Jiang Fenglin [5592 7685 2651], age 36, political instructor of the engineering machine company directly subordinate to Unit 35255. He first came to the Yunnan frontline in 1979. Since 1982, he has been the political instructor for three backward units which he raised to advanced status.

Zhou Mingzhong [0719 2494 1813], age 30, commander, Camouflage Company, Unit 56277.

Chu Bajin [0328 0360 2443], age 37, commander, 3d Battalion, Unit 59229.

Li Ruqin [2621 1172 0187], age 30, commander, 4th Battalion, Unit 35210.

Aniumama [7093 3662 7802 3854], age 27, political instructor, 5th Company, Unit 35216. He entered service in 1978, became a company commander in 1983, and a political instructor last year. He twice participated in operations against the Vietnamese.

Lian Rubin [6647 1172 2430], age 31, commander, 5th Company, Unit 56184. He entered service in 1975, graduated from the Chengdu Army School in 1981, and became a company commander on the Xizang border in 1983.

Liu Shizhong [0491 0013 1813], age 32, political instructor, 5th Company, Unit 56189. His unit has been on the Xizang Plateau for a long time.

Ma Shengrong [7456 0581 2837], age 30, commander, 4th Company, Unit 35176.

Zhao Chun'gao [6392 2504 7559], age 53, battalion commander, Unit 35011. For the last 36 years, he has been involved in constructing and maintaining communication lines in the 6,000km-long valleys of the Gaoligong Shan and Ailao Shan in southern Yunnan.

Wu Yongkui [0702 3057 1145], age 30, commander, 7th Company, Unit 35195. He began service in 1976 and entered the Xi'an Army School in 1978. His unit occupies seven positions and several dozen outposts, and in the last 3 months has repelled 23 enemy offensives and 181 harassing attacks.

The following grass-roots units received first class merit citations:

Signal Company, Unit 56040.

5th Company, Unit 35207. In 1984 this unit had main offensive missions in operations at Laoshan.

4th Company, Unit 35546. This unit was formed in 1979 and is located on the border of central Yunnan.

1st Camouflage Company, Unit 56277. Has worked on the Yunnan border since 1979.

14th Company, Unit 35310. Unit has had no mishaps for 39 years.

1st Company, 2d Battalion, Unit 56506. Stationed on Chaguolaxue Shan in the Himalaya at an altitude of over 5,300 meters.

CSO: 4005/ 178

TAIWAN

LIEN HO PAO EDITORIAL ON LIFTING MARTIAL LAW

OW131145 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 6 Oct 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Usher in a New Era"]

[Excerpts] Recently, after careful study and examination, a 12-member group of the ruling Kuomintang's Central Standing Committee decided in principle to replace the martial law with a "national security law" and to revise the "organization law governing people's organizations during extraordinary times" so as to allow the establishment of political organizations and legalize their participation in elections. Details on these two major topics will be made public as soon as they are worked out and submitted to the ruling party's central standing committee for approval.

The decision made in principle on these two major topics is of great significance. As pointed out in this newspaper's editorial yesterday, it reflects the ruling party's magnanimity and sincerity as well as its determination to further implement democratic constitutional government. But, more importantly, it indicates the advent of a new era. The lifting of the martial law, which will allow the people to organize political groups to take part in political affairs according to the law, is only the beginning of this new era. Our society may have to face, one after another, waves of ensuing changes in not only the political but also economic, social, and even cultural fields.

Given the correctness of the above statement, not only will the government have to realize these changes and adapt itself to them both mentally and in reality, but also all quarters of society will have to accept the advent of these "gigantic changes" both psychologically and with deeds.

First of all, as far as the government is concerned, the lifting of the martial law to allow the people the freedom to organize political groups to take part in political affairs is merely a first step to restore peacetime constitutional government. Immediately following this first step, efforts will be required from the central and local governments not only to legalize all kinds of political organs but also, more importantly, to restore their normal functions in the spirit of constitutional government. To be more specific, the central government should not only accelerate the study of

revitalizing people's representative bodies at the national level but also invigorate the parliamentary system to enable it to become the center of the government's policy-making process, thereby demonstrating that our country entered the stage of parliamentary democratic government a long time ago. Local governments should not only implement the self-government system but also enable it to embody the spirit of Dr Sun Yat-sen's legacy as quickly as possible.

Second, as far as our society is concerned, all trades and professions should welcome the advent of the new era with an open mind, regardless of their involvement in political affairs. First of all, the masses of people should take the initiative to actively participate in social reform in the spirit of serving the community and seeking its progress.

In the foreseeable future, our society will experience major and rapid changes not only in the political but also economic and cultural fields. In particular, the value concept in our cultural life will undergo a readjustment process of "getting rid of old banes and making reforms," which will require the efforts of conscientious and enthusiastic members of our society to enable us to pass through a transitional period of disorder, as it is generally called nowadays, and set up as quickly as possible new norms of life and value systems suitable to Chinese in the new era.

In a nutshell, the advent of the new era is an irresistible trend, which we, rather than confront, should conform with. Sufficient preparations can bring us a brighter future in the new era. Therefore, everybody should not only correctly understand this but also make ample mental preparations.

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TAIWAN

EDITORIAL ON RETROCESSION DAY ANNIVERSARY

OW291418 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 25 Oct 86 p 2

[Editorial: "There Is no Taiwan Issue But Only China Issue--the Task of the Times"]

[Excerpts] Today is the retrocession day of Taiwan. A Chinese Communist pilot's defection to South Korea for freedom on the eve of this holiday shows a great significance of this particular day. In his message to the people on the Retrocession Day, President Chiang Ching-kuo pointed out: "Whenever I think of the great efforts made by the soldiers and people of the nation to recover Taiwan, their efforts to construct Taiwan after the retrocession, and their endeavors today in an attempt to recover mainland China, I deeply feel that this part of the history is so very important to the future and fate of China and that the meaning of the Retrocession Day of Taiwan is of great significance to all Chinese people."

Based on the historical fact that Taiwan was recovered by China, China and Taiwan are inseparable. Since China's struggle for national independence and unification had been focused on recovering Taiwan, the Taiwan issue is essentially a China issue. Viewed from a passive sense, there would have been no Taiwan issue at all if China had lost in the Resistance War. Viewed from a positive sense, only because of the sacrifice by the entire Chinese people was Taiwan recovered, and because of the continued legality of the Republic of China Taiwan exists. We can clearly see from these two perspectives that the existence of the Republic of China and the reunification of China are prerequisites for Taiwan's existence and development. Today, there is only the question of how to develop China's future, and no such question as what Taiwan's future will be.

The "Taiwan Independence Movement" is a desperate struggle of a few careerists which absolutely goes against the historical conditions and the demands of the times and is against the wishes of all the Chinese people. So far as the Constitution of the Republic of China is concerned, the Taiwan Independent Movement is a treasonous act that violates national sovereignty; with regard to the importance of combating communism and safeguarding Taiwan's safety and freedom, any move by the Taiwan Independence Movement will immediately lead Communist China to use force against Taiwan; as far as the

future of China's freedom, democracy, reunification, and reconstruction is concerned, the Taiwan Independence Movement is against the volition and wishes of all Chinese people at home and abroad.

While celebrating the Retrocession Day of Taiwan today, we must clearly understand that the Taiwan issue will not be solved unless the China issue is solved in accordance with Chinese people's wishes. Only by facing the reality and being practical can the China issue be solved and can the ideals and goals of further developing Taiwan be realized.

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TAIWAN

BRIEFS

MAINLAND NEWS OFFERED--According to a report by Taiwan's ZHONGHUA RIBAO, the Mainland China Research Center recently showed weekly news reports of events in the Chinese mainland on a 78" screen at its exhibition hall on mainland events in Taipei. Since the showing of such reports, this program has attracted a large audience. The exhibition hall has been operated by the Mainland China Research Center for 12 years. The center is now consulting with departments concerned on matter of showing similar news reports at city and country cultural centers throughout Taiwan Province. [Text [Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 13 Oct 86 OW] /6662

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